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A C C O U N T

Of the several

CITIES and MARKET-TOWNS

I N

ENGLAND and WALES:

DESCRIBING

The ANTIQUITIES, CURIOSITIES and MANUFACTURE
carried on at each Place,

The Days that the MARKETS are kept on,

The Number of PARLIAMENT-MEN sent from each City, &c.

A N D T H E

Computed and Measured MILES from LONDON,

Alphabetically Digested.

To every Town the County is mentioned it belongs to.

L O N D O N :

Printed for S. BLADON, at the *Paper-Mill*, in *Pater-Noster-Row*.

[Price 6d.]

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Of the several

CITIES and MARKET-TOWNS

In ENGLAND and WALES.

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A'BBINGDON or A'BINGDON or A'BBINGTON (S.) a handsome well-built corporation-town in *Berkshire*, 46 computed, and 55 measured miles from *London*; was anciently noted for its early embracing the Christian religion, and its fine abbey or monastery, where many great men were bred; there are two churches in the town, *viz.* St. *Helin's* and St. *Nicolas's*; the patronage of the first is in the king, and of the last in the lord-keeper. The market-house, which has been built of late years, is of most curious *ashlar* workmanship, and may challenge the pre-eminence of any in *England*, being built on lofty pillars, with a large hall above, in which the county assizes are frequently held. The town consists of several streets, which center in a most spacious area, where the market is kept, which is very considerable, especially for barley and malt. This town was made a free borough, and town-corporate, by charter from queen *Mary I.* and consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and nine aldermen, which twelve only have the right of choosing the burgesses that represents the corporation in parliament. The market-days are Mondays and Fridays, besides which there are three fairs kept annually on the 9th of *June*, 25th of *July*, and 30th of *November*.

A'BBOTSBURY (S.) a small market-town in *Dorsetshire*, 106 miles from *London*; the royalty of this town belongs to the family of the *Strangeways*, who have a noble swannery here, a curiosity that invites abundance of strangers to go and see it. Thursday is its market-day; and on the 29th of *June* there is held an annual fair.

A'BBY-MILTON or M'ILTON A'BBAS (S.) a small, mean built market-town in

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Dorsetshire, whose weekly market is on Monday; distant from *London* 92 computed, or 112 measured miles; it has a charter to hold a fair the day before St. *James's-day*, *viz.* the 24th of *July*.

ABERA'VON (S.) an ancient borough-town, governed by a port reeve, in *Glamorganshire* in *South Wales*, 150 computed, and 193 measured miles from *London*.

ABERFO'RD or **ABERFO'RTH** (S.) a small market-town in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, noted for pin-making; it is about one mile in length, situate upon a *Roman* way; it hath a market weekly on Wednesday; and two annual fairs, the one on the 21st of *April*, the other the 19th of *September*; 139 computed, and 180 measured miles from *London*.

ABERGEVE'NNY (S.) a large, well built and peopled town in *Monmouthshire* in *South-Wales*, carrying on a considerable trade in flannels; its market-day is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 111 computed, and 142 measured miles.

ABERI'STWITH (S.) a market town in *Cardiganshire* in *South-Wales*, built on the sea-shore; has a great market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 229 measured miles.

St. A'LBANS (S.) a market town in *Hertfordshire*, about 20 miles distant from *London*; was formerly a very noted place, taking its name from one *Alban*, who was the first *English* martyr for the Christian religion. *Edward VI.* incorporated this town by his charter, by the name of a mayor and ten burgesses, a steward and chamberlain, who should have perpetual succession, with power to chuse two burgesses to represent them in parliament, and determined that the mayor and steward only should have power to act as justices

justices of the peace, and that the mayor and burgeses should hold a court of record before the steward weekly on Wednesdays; that they should have a goal, and two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, and three fairs annually on *Michaelmas-day*, the 2d of February, and 27th of June, called *St. Alban's-day*. This borough is a liberty, and hath a peculiar power in itself relating to both ecclesiastical and civil affairs. There are in the town four wards, each of which have a constable and two church-wardens, though there are but three churches in the town.

A'LDBOROUGH (S.) a market-town in *Suffolk*, 76 computed, and 88 measured miles from *London*, both strongly and pleasantly situated in the valley of *Slaugbden*, having the sea on the east, and the river *Ald* on the west: It hath three streets on a row, and is a commodious harbour for seamen and fishermen; upon which account it is fully inhabited by these sort of people. It is a town-corporate, governed by two bailiffs, 10 capital burgeses, and 24 inferior officers: It sends two burgeses to parliament; it has a market weekly on Saturdays, and a fair annually on the 26th of April.

A'LESBURY, AY'LESBURY, or A'LSBURY (S.) the largest and best market-town in *Buckinghamshire*, seated on a part of the river *Tame*, in the east end of a fruitful vale of the same name. In *William the Conqueror's* time it was a manor royal, which he bestowed upon his favourites, to hold of him by this tenure, *viz.* that they should find litter or straw for the king's bed and chambers whenever he should come that way, and provide him three eels in winter, and three green geese in summer, besides herbs for his chamber; and this they were to do thrice a year, if the king came so often thither. At present the town consists of several large streets, and the market-house, which is a handsome building, stands in a kind of square. It has a very convenient town-house, where the assizes and sessions are annually held. It is 34 computed, and 44 measured miles from *London*. The market, which is well stored with all manner of provisions, is kept on Saturdays, and its principal fairs are held on the 20th of March and Palm Monday. It is a borough-town, whose chief officer is a constable, put in by the lord of the manor, or chose by the inhabitants, and confirmed by him. It sends two members to parliament.

ALFRE'TON (S.) a market-town in *Derbyshire*, supposed to have been first built by king *Alfred*, 100 computed, and 135 measured miles from *London*. Its market-day is Monday. This town is much noted for brewing very strong and curious-tasted ale.

A'LLERTON, NORTH (S.) a market town in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, 166 computed, and about 190 measured miles from *London*. It hath but one street, about half a

mile long, well built; it sends two members to parliament, hath a good market weekly on Wednesdays, for cattle, corn, and other provisions; and on the 24th of August, one of the greatest beast fairs in *England*.

A'LNWICK (S.) a pretty good town in *Northumberland*, with a market on Saturdays; distant 226 computed, and 268 measured miles from *London*.

A'LRESFORD (S.) a market and borough-town in *Hampshire*, 47 computed, and 60 measured miles from *London*, governed by a bailiff and eight burgeses. It has weekly a great market on Thursdays for sheep, and all sorts of provisions, and two fairs yearly on *Holy-Thursday* and *Midsummer-day*. The whole town was burnt down on *May-day*, 1610; since when the market-house and many of the dwelling-houses are handsomely re-built with brick.

A'LISTON-MORE (S.) a large, straggling bailiwick town in *Cumberland*, built on a hill, at the bottom of which runs the *Tine*. It has a market on Saturdays, and is 209 computed, and 250 measured miles from *London*.

A'LTON (S.) a tolerable town in *Hampshire*, having a great market on Saturdays; about 39 computed, and 50 measured miles distant from *London*.

A'LTRINCHAM (S.) a fine small market-town in *Cheshire*, 137 computed, and 152 measured miles from *London*, governed by a mayor, &c. whose market is weekly on Saturdays, and fair on the 25th of July.

A'MBLESIDE (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a town whose market is held on Wednesdays, 206 computed, and 250 measured miles from *London*.

A'MBRESBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a very ancient town, but the market on Fridays is now almost disused.

A'MERSHAM or A'GMONDSHAM (S.) a small market and borough-town in *Buckinghamshire*, that sends two members to parliament; it is no corporation, and its chief magistrates are burgeses; it has a fair on *Whitsun Monday*, and its market is weekly on Tuesdays; it is 24 computed, and 29 measured miles from *London*.

A'MPTHILL (S.) a pretty market-town in *Bedfordshire*, pleasantly seated between two hills; distant from *London* 36 computed, and 43 measured miles, has a good market weekly on Thursdays. *Queen Catherine*, wife to *Henry VIII.* retired to one of the king's houses in this town, after she was forbid the court upon her being divorced.

A'NDOVER (S.) a mayor, market, and borough-town in *Hampshire*, a great thoroughfare in the western-road, from *London* distant 55 computed, and 66 measured miles, pleasantly seated on the sides of the downs, which renders it very healthy, and is a populous and thriving place, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs, and common-councilmen,

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men, with the privilege of electing and sending two members to parliament: It has a great market weekly on Saturday, and two fairs yearly, *viz.* May 1, and November 6. Near to it, on September 30, is kept *Weybill-Fair*, esteemed one of the greatest in England, especially for sheep.

A'NGLESEA (S.) an island lying over-against *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*, compassed on all sides with the *Irish* sea, which parts it from *Wales* by a narrow channel, which may be forded at low-water in some places: It is 20 miles long, and 17 broad: It yields plenty of good wheat, and mill-stones to grind it; is divided into six hundreds, and these into 74 parishes, but has but two market-towns, *viz.* *Newborough* and *Beaumaris*. It sends one member to parliament.

A'PPLEBY (S.) in *Westmorland*, anciently a strong and populous city, but by the frequent inroads of the *Scots*, who burnt it quite, it is now only a small market-town of little note, tho' pleasantly seated on the river *Eden*, and the assizes are held here in the town-hall: The market-day is weekly on Saturdays, esteemed one of the best in all the north for corn; distant from *London* 217 computed, and 279 measured miles.

A'PPLEDORÉ (S.) in *Kent*, was formerly a market-town, but the market has been lost thro' long disuse; it has a court-leet, which extends itself over two boroughs; it is situated on the river *Ratier*; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 58 measured miles.

A'RUNDEL (S.) is an ancient borough-town of *Sussex*, pleasantly situated upon the side of a hill, at a small distance from the sea, and watered by the river *Arun*, where ships of 100 ton may ride; over which there is a bridge, that renders it very commodious, and the trade carried on here is so considerable, that several ships are built here for its propagation. It is governed by a mayor, 12 burgesses, a steward, and other usual officers in corporations. It has two markets weekly, *viz.* Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs. The castle in this town renders it famous, it having the manor inseparably annexed to it, and also the title of *Earl* without creation descends to the heir thereof. Note, the earl of *Arundel* is foremost earl of *England*. It is distant from *London* 46 computed, and 55 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles. It sends two members to parliament.

St. A'SAPH (S.) an ancient city of *Flintshire* in *North-Wales*, distant from *London* 159 computed, and 212 measured miles, more noted for its antiquity, than for either its largeness or beauty. It is seated on the river *Elwy*, where it receiveth the *Clwyd*, over each of which there is a bridge. It is an episcopal see, founded by *Kentigern*, a Scot, bishop of *Glasgow* in 560, who ordained one *Asaph*, a godly man, to be his successor, from whom the city takes its name. Its

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present condition is but mean, having little to boast of but its cathedral. It hath a small market on Saturday.

A'SHBURN (S.) a small market-town in *Derbyshire*, seated on the river *Doule*, in a rich soil, from *London* 108 computed miles; its market is on Saturday weekly.

A'SHBURTON (S.) a large borough-town in *Devonshire*, that sends two members to parliament; is composed of several streets, with a large and beautiful church, and hath a very good market weekly on Saturdays, well stored with corn, cattle, sheep, and all other provisions; it is a great thorough-fare upon the *London* road, and distant from it 153 computed, and 191 measured miles.

A'SHBY-DE-LA-ZOUCH (S.) a very pleasant town in *Leicestershire*, situate between two parks, has weekly a market on Saturday, and consists of one good street, in which stands a neat stone cross; it has four fairs annually, which are famous for being well stocked with large young horses; it is distant from *London* 89 computed, and about 98 measured miles; it has one large, handsome parish church, called *St. Helen's*; the living is a vicarage, whose great tythes are improper; the patron is the earl of *Huntingdon*, who is the impropiator.

A'SHFORD (S.) a market-town in *Kent*, distant from *London* 48 computed, and 51 measured miles; its market is kept weekly on Saturdays; it has two fairs, *viz.* the 6th of May, and 29th of August, and a court of record on every Tuesday three weeks, for all actions not exceeding 20 marks; the town is governed by a magistrate, called a constable.

A'SKRIG (S.) a small market town in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, distant from *London* 175 computed miles.

A'THERSTON (S.) a pretty good market-town in *Warwickshire*, distant from *London* 84 computed miles. The market is weekly on Tuesday.

A'TTLEBOROUGH (S.) in *Norfolk*, distant from *London* 80 computed, and about 94 measured miles, was anciently a noted city, but is now only a considerable town, whose market is on Thursday every fortnight, for fat bullocks, sheep, &c. The most remarkable things in or near it are the great hall and meer.

AU'BORN (S.) a small market-town in *Wiltshire*, distant from *London* 56 computed, and 81 measured miles; is principally noted for the great quantity of rabbits it sends to *London*. Its market is weekly on Tuesday.

AUKLA'ND-BISHOPS or **BISHOPS-AU'K-LAND** (S.) a market town in *Durham*, pleasantly seated on the side of a hill, between the river *Weare* and the river *Gaunlefs*, principally noted for the bishop's palace, its curious chapel, and fine bridge; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 184 measured miles. Its market is weekly on Thursday.

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AULCE'STER (S.) an ancient, but small town-corporate in *Warwickshire*, much frequented by the dealers in corn at the corn-fair. Its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 91 measured miles.

St. AU'LSTEL or **St. AU'STEL** (S.) a corporation-town in *Cornwall*, distant from *London* 203 computed, and 248 measured miles. It hath a market weekly.

A'XBRIDGE (S.) a mayor-town in *Somersetshire*, consisting of one large, narrow street, in which is a considerable market weekly on Thursdays; distant from *London* 105 computed, and 130 measured miles.

A'XMINSTER (S.) an ancient town on the river *Ex*, in the extreame borders of *Devonshire*, famous for the tombs of the *Saxon* princes, that were slain by the *Danes* in the bloody battle of *Brunaburg*. It hath a large market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 121 computed miles.

AYE (S.) an ancient corporation-town in *Suffolk*, governed by two bailiffs, &c. The principal manufacture carried on here, is the weaving bone-lace. It has a small market weekly on Saturday, and is 74 computed, and 91 measured miles from *London*.

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B A'KEWELL (S.) one of the best market-towns in the peak of *Derbyshire*, seated among hills, on the banks of *Wye*, distant from *London* 115 computed, and 142 measured miles; has a large market on Mondays for lead, the great manufacture of those parts, and all sorts of provisions; it is an exceeding large parish, consisting of seven chapels, and is a peculiar, freed from all manner of episcopal jurisdiction.

BA'LA (S.) tho' but a mean, small market-town in *Merionethshire* in *North-Wales*, yet is a corporation enjoying many immunities, governed by bailiffs, and has a tolerable market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 184 measured miles. This town is seated near *Pimble-meer*, or *Bala-lake*, about three miles long, through which the river *Dee* is said to run, but not to mingle with its waters, which is thus proved, that although there are plenty of salmon in the *Dee*, there are none to be found in the *Meer*, and great plenty of the fish called *gwyniaid*, much like whittings, are found in the *Meer*, but none of them in the *Dee*.

BA'LDOCK (S.) a considerable, large market-town in *Hertfordshire*, distant from *London* 29 computed, and 38 measured miles, seated between the hills, in a chalky soil fit for corn, of chief note for its many maltsters; its weekly market is on Thursdays; the church is a large pile with three chancels, and a fine tower with a ring of six bells, built in the

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middle of the town, and is a rectory in the patronage of the king.

BA'MPTON (S.) a small market-town in *Devonshire*, was anciently called *Beanton*; distant from *London* 134 computed, and 167 measured miles. Its market is weekly on Saturdays.

BA'MPTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, distant from *London* 56 computed, and 66 measured miles. Its market is weekly on Wednesday, and the most noted of any in *England* for felt-mongers wares, such as leather-jackets, gloves, breeches, &c.

BA'NBURY (S.) a large market-town in *Oxfordshire*, distant from *London* 53 computed, and 75 measured miles, whose market is weekly on Thursday. *Queen Mary* made it a borough by charter, consisting of a bailiff, 12 aldermen, and 12 burgesses: This charter was renewed by king *James I.* 8 June, 6 Reg. and made a mayor town, consisting of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and six capital burgesses, and a right to send one member to parliament; all which it still enjoys. The situation is very pleasant upon the river *Charwel*, and its trade is very considerable, especially in cheese, of which it makes great quantities, and exceeding good.

BA'NGOR (S.) by some called a city, and by others a town, a bishop's see in *Caernarvonshire* in *North-Wales*, was anciently so large as to be called *Bangor the Great*, which was defended by a powerful castle, which has been long since levelled. It is lowly seated on the sea shore; its cathedral is very mean and old, and by the people is pretended to be the most ancient in *Britain*, and that *St. Daniel*, to whom it is dedicated, was its first bishop in 512. It is observed, that very few late bishops of this see die in it, they generally being translated as soon as opportunity presents; and while they remain bishops of this place, by reason of its small income, are commonly allowed to hold some other good benefice in *commendam*. The houses are tolerable, and pretty well inhabited. It is governed by the bishop's steward, who keeps court-leets and court barons for the bishop. It has an indifferent market weekly on Wednesdays; is distant from *London* 180 computed, and 236 measured miles.

BA'RKING (S.) in *Essex*, about eight miles from *London*; is a large market-town, chiefly inhabited by fishermen, whose smacks lie in the *Thames*, at the mouth of the river, called *Barking* river, from whence their fish is sent up to *Billinggate* in small boats. The parish of *Barking* is very much improved by lands that have been got out of the *Thames*, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturdays; the rectory and parish-church, with the advowson and right of patronage of the vicarage, is in the warden and fellows of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford*.

BA'RKLEY or **BE'RKLEY** (S.) an ancient borough-

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borough-town in *Gloucestershire*, is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 111 measured miles.

BA'RKSHIRE or **BE'RKSHIRE** (S.) is well clothed with wood, and watered with rivers, viz. the *Ifis*, the *Oke*, and the *Kenet*. The whole county is generally of a rich soil, fit both for corn and pasturage; there are several considerable manufacturies for clothing or woollen-cloth carried on in this county, especially at *Newberry*, and also for canvas or sail-cloth. This county sends nine members to parliament; has 12 market-towns, and 140 parishes; is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain about 530,000 acres of ground, and about 17,000 houses, and is in *Salisbury* diocese, and about 120 miles in circumference. On the north-side it is separated from *Buckinghamshire* and *Oxfordshire* by the *Thames*; on the south-side from *Hampshire*, by the river *Kenet*; on the east it is bounded by *Surrey*; and on the west by *Wilts* and *Gloucestershire*.

BA'RNARD-CASTLE (S.) a small market-town in the county of *Durham*, consisting chiefly of one long street, with several lanes branching out from it. Its chief trade is stockings and bridles. Its market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 185 computed, and 253 measured miles.

BA'RNET or **HIGH-BA'RNET** (S.) in *Middlesex*, a large, dry, and pleasant town, highly seated, and on the road, formerly noted for its medicinal waters, which of late years are not so much used as formerly; but its swine-market on Mondays makes it to be much frequented, and well accommodated with inns. Here was fought a bloody battle between the competitors of the houses of *Turk* and *Lancaster* on *Easter-day*, in which *Edward IV.* was victor; it is about ten miles from *London*.

BA'RNESLEY (S.) a pretty well-built town in the *West Riding* of *Yorkshire*, consisting of stone-houses, has a good market weekly on Wednesday; its principal manufacture is wire; distant from *London* 126 computed, and 159 measured miles.

BA'RNSTAPLE (S.) in *Devonshire*, was once walled in, and enjoyed the privileges of a city. It is pleasantly seated among the hills, and built of stone; the streets are populous and well built, and clean kept; it has a strong bridge over the river; it is a corporation, consisting of a mayor and 24 common-council-men, or capital burghesses, a high-steward, recorder, deputy-recorder, and other officers. It sends two members to parliament, who are elected by the mayor, aldermen, capital and common burghesses, which are upwards of 200 in number, and the mayor is the returning-officer. In queen *Elizabeth's* time it was much inhabited by merchants, who traded to *Spain* and *France*; but at present most of

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those merchants are removed to *Biddiford*, occasioned by the shallowness of its haven. It has a large market weekly on Friday, much frequented, and stored with choice of commodities; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 190 measured miles.

BARTON (S.) a large straggling town in *Lincolnshire*, noted for little but its being a common ferry over the *Humber* to *Hull*; its market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 73 computed, and 94 measured miles.

BASINGSTOKE (S.) a large, populous market-town in *Hampshire*, distant from *London* 39 computed, and 48 measured miles, surrounded with woods and pastures, rich and fertile, has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for all sorts of grain, especially for barley, many of its inhabitants being maltsters; and of late years the manufactures of druggets, shalloons, and such slight goods have been erected, and carried on with good success. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, seven aldermen, seven burghesses, &c.

BATH (S.) an ancient city in *Somersetshire*, so called from the several medicinal springs, that are made into baths for almost all sorts of disorders, which have been made use of for that purpose, both internally and externally, for many hundred years; it is built in a low plain, and but upon a small piece of ground, but very compact, and encompassed on all sides with the river *Avon*, and several hills, which send down many springs into the city, and particularly three hot ones, which supply the baths; it is walled round with a slight stone wall, pretty entire, having a street built upon it; there is a large market under the town-house, which is a neat stone building, standing upon 21 pillars in the front, where are the effigies of two kings, *Coel*, a *British* king, who is said to have given the city a charter, and *Edgar*, a *Saxon*, who was crowned here, anno 973; the streets are but narrow, but very neat, and the buildings good; there are two parish-churches in it, besides the cathedral, which is a lofty and magnificent building. This city is governed by a mayor, recorder, common-council, and other inferior officers; it sends two members to parliament; besides the profits that arise by a very great concourse of nobility and gentry, who come here for the benefit of their healths, the citizens drive a great trade in the woollen manufacture; distant from *London* 87 computed, and 108 measured miles.

BATTEL (S.) a town in *Suffex*, so called upon account of its being built in the field or plain, called then *Heathfield*, where the great battle between king *Harold* and *William the Conqueror* was fought, Oct. 14, 1066, which decided the fate of *England*, and subjected it to the *Norman* yoke. *William*, as a recompence for the slaughter of so many thousand persons, built and endowed a monastery here, and

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and called it *Battel Abbey*, and dedicated it to *St. Martin*, and put in it a convent of *Benedictine* monks, to pray for the souls of the slain; quickly after many houses were built about it, which became a town, to whom king *Henry I.* granted a market, to be kept weekly upon Sundays, as was usual at that time, free from all manner of duties: But *Antony viscount Montague* got an act of parliament in 1600 to change it to Thursday, as it still remains; it is distant from *London* 48 computed, and 57 measured miles.

BAW'TRY (S.) a small town in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, but very much frequented upon account of its being a thoroughfare from *London* to *Scotland*, standing upon the great post road, and supplied with a large number of inns for travellers; also the river *Idle*, whose stream is quick, and channel deep, brings down lead and mill-stones from *Derbyshire*, and iron ware from *Sheffield*, which are conveyed to *Stockwith*, *Hull*, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 117 computed, and 147 measured miles.

BEA'CONSFIELD (S.) a little town in *Buckinghamshire*, on the *Oxford* road, full of good inns, seated on a dry hill; distant from *London* 22 computed, and 27 measured miles. It has a market on Thursdays.

BEAU'MARIS or **BEAU'-MARSH** (S.) the shire-town in the isle of *Anglesea*, where the assizes and sessions are held, built by king *Edward I.* who also built in it a fine, large, and strong castle, of which only the ruins now remain. The land about is very level, fruitful, and healthful; it returns one member to parliament, is pretty much frequented by passengers from *London* to *Ireland*, before their taking shipping at *Holy-head*; it has two markets weekly, viz. Wednesdays and Saturdays. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, and two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, and 21 common-council-men, called burgeses; distant from *London* 184 computed, and 242 measured miles.

BE'CCLES (S.) a large, populous town in *Suffolk*, situated on the river *Waveney*, has a good market weekly on Saturday; though the buildings are but mean, many of them being thatched: The quarter-sessions are usually held here; it has a noble church and steeple, and two free-schools, three annual fairs, and a common of 1000 acres belonging to it. The streets are well paved, and kept clean; there is still some of the ruins of another church, which was formerly the parish-church, called *Ingate* church; distant from *London* 83 computed, and 107 measured miles.

BE'DAL (S.) in that part of *Yorkshire* called *Richmondshire*; distant from *London* 167 computed miles; has a good market weekly on Tuesday.

BE'DFORD (S.) the county-town of *Bedfordshire*, on the river *Ouse*, about the middle of

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its windings, has been long esteemed a considerable place, having anciently a very strong castle, which has long been demolished, and upon the spot where it stood, a very fine bowling-green is made, which for its extraordinary regularity, is shewn to travellers as a rarity. It is so divided by the river *Ouse*, that some authors esteem it two towns. It has two markets weekly, viz. on the south side for all living cattle on Tuesday, and on the north side for corn, &c. on Saturday. It has also seven annual fairs. Its antiquity and beautiful situation makes it more noted than its largeness, tho' it has five large churches. It has two hospitals for lazars on the south side, and a free-school, besides an hospital for eight poor people, and a charity-school for 40 children. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, two bailiffs, two chamberlains, a town clerk, and three sergeants; sends two members to parliament, and has the assizes constantly kept here: It drives a great trade in corn and barley, especially for exportation to *Holland*, &c. It is 40 computed, and 49 measured miles from *London*.

BE'DFORDSHIRE (S.) is a county generally of a fruitful soil, both for tillage and pasturage, the north and north-east parts being of a deep clay, the south a chiltern, and the midst a sandy ridge of hills, well clothed with wood. It is a county well inhabited, and full of gentry. On the east it is bounded by *Cambridgeshire*, on the south by *Hertfordshire*, on the west by *Buckinghamshire*, and on the north it joins *Northamptonshire* and *Huntingdonshire*. It is divided into two parts by the river *Ouse*, which are joined by a stone bridge cross the river, which has two gates to stop passage occasionally. It sends four members to parliament, has 10 market-towns, and 116 parishes; is divided into nine hundreds, containing about 260,000 acres of ground, and about 12,200 houses, being about 73 miles in circuit.

BERE (S.) a small town in *Dorsetshire*; as the inhabitants are but poor, so the houses are but meanly built, yet has a market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 123 measured miles.

BE'RKHAMSTED (S.) a very ancient town in *Hertfordshire*, whose market is weekly on Monday. It has been many hundred years one of the crown manors, who granted very ample privileges to it. It is now annexed to the dukedom of *Cornwall*, and appropriated to the princes of *Wales* successively; the castle and manor are at present held by lease from the prince of *Wales*, by *Edward Carey*, Esq; which was obtained by his ancestors of queen *Elizabeth*; it is now a borough, whose charter was renewed by king *James I.* who incorporated the inhabitants into one body politick, by the name of the bailiff and burgeses of *Berkhamsted St. Peter*, in the county of *Hertford*, and by that name to have perpetual

petual succession, &c. that the bailiff and burgeses (in number 12) shall have a common seal, and power to chuse a recorder, town-clerk, &c. shall have a prison, hold a market weekly on Thursday, besides their ancient weekly market on Monday, &c. but through poverty the government in this form is at present discontinued. The church is a rectory in the patronage of the king; there is a good free-school well endowed, of which the king has the presentation, and the warden of *All-Souls College* in *Oxford* visitor. It is 24 computed, and 26 measured miles from *London*.

BE'RWICK or **BA'RWICK** (S.) in the county of *Northumberland*, is the last town in *England*, situated upon the northern bank of the river *Tweed*, near its mouth; and while *England* and *Scotland* remain'd two kingdoms, was always claim'd by the *Scots*, as belonging to them, because it stood on their side of the river; and during the wars between the two kingdoms, was sometimes in the possession of the *Scots*, and sometimes in the hands of the *English*. It was formerly very well fortified, but since the union of the two kingdoms by king *James I.* has been much neglected. It is almost encircled by the sea, and the *Tweed*. It is now a town and county of itself, is governed by a mayor, bailiffs, and burgeses, and sends two members to parliament; has a very great market weekly on Saturdays for corn, salmon, and other provisions: It has also a stately bridge over the *Tweed*, consisting of 16 arches; is 265 computed, and 339 measured miles from *London*.

BE'TLEY (S.) in *Staffordshire*, whose market is now weekly on Tuesday, tho' the charter granted by king *Henry III.* mentions Thursday; and also a fair on the eve, day, and morrow after the feast of *St. Margaret*, which last continues the same to this day; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 142 measured miles.

BE'VERLEY (S.) the chief town of the *East-Riding* of the county of *York*, is of great antiquity, but began to be most taken notice of by the retirement of *John de Beverley*, archbishop of *York* in 717, who lived here four years, and died May 7, 721, in honour of whose memory several kings endowed the place with many privileges and immunities, and particularly that the free-men of the said town shall be free from all manner of tolls whatsoever throughout the kingdom of *England*; for which purpose, when they travel, the mayor gives them a certificate. The town is pleasantly situated at the foot of the *Wolds*, and the conveniency for hunting, fishing, and fowling, invite many gentlemen to reside in and near it. The sessions for the *East-Riding* is always held here in a very spacious hall, near which is a registry for deeds, conveyances, wills, &c. The town is constantly supplied with fish, fowl, corn, &c. at

very reasonable rates; the streets are well paved, spacious, and wide; its Saturday's market-place is very commodious and handsome, all which has of late years very much improved the trade of this place, especially since the cleansing, deepning, and widening, thereby rendering the creek so navigable, that ships of large burden can load and unload. It hath two very large and good parish-churches, also hospitals, free schools, &c. It is governed by a mayor (annually chosen Sept. 28.) 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. who weekly hold a court of record for all sums whatever, except titles of lands. Wednesday and Saturday are its market-days; it is distant from *London* 141 computed, and 179 measured miles. The principal trade of this town is making of malt and oatmeal, tanning of leather, and weaving of bone-lace.

BE'WDLEY (S.) a small bailiff pleasant town in *Worcestershire*, situate on the west side of the *Severn*, whose market is weekly on Saturday, which is well supplied with corn, especially malt, also leather and caps. The fair is annually on April 23. It sends one member to parliament, and is distant from *London* 92 computed, and 122 measured miles.

BI'CESTER or **BI'SETER** (S.) a long, straggling town in *Oxfordshire*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* about 43 computed, and 52 measured miles.

BI'DDIFORD (S.) an ancient, large corporation and sea-port town in *Devonshire*, being one of the greatest trading-towns in *England*, sending annually great fleets to *Newfoundland*, and the *West-Indies*, which occasions to great a trade, especially for exportation of herrings, that for the management of the customs here, which arise to a considerable sum yearly, there is a collector, comptroller, custom-er, searchers, waiters, and other inferior officers. This borough is very much increased lately, and is governed by a mayor, recorder, and town-clerk, with serjeants, &c. The market is weekly on Tuesdays, which is well served with corn, and all other provisions: And it is remarkable, that they can arrest for any sum without number. The *Green-vills* were lords of this town, which family continued from the Conquest till very lately. It is distant from *London* 161 computed, and 197 measured miles; and situated upon the *Towridge*, over which there is a large stone bridge, of arched work, consisting of 24 piers; but as the waters flow quite out of the river every tide, the carts, &c. are then obliged to go over the sands, to preserve the bridge.

BI'GGLESWADE (S.) a pleasant town in *Bedfordshire*, situated on the *Foul*, over which is a stone bridge: It is well supplied with inns, being a common lodging-place for passengers between *London* and *York*; and is 34 computed, and 45 measured miles distant from *London*; and has a good market weekly on Wednesday.

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BI'LDESTON or **BI'LISTON** (S.) in *Suffolk*, a noted town for the clothing-trade; its market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 63 measured miles.

BILLE'RICAY (S.) in *Essex*, a considerable town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday, which is well provided with corn and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 23 measured miles; situated on a hill.

BI'LLESDON or **BI'LSDON** (S.) a town in *Leicestershire*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 92 measured miles.

BI'LLINGHAM (S.) in *Northumberland*, whose market is now discontinued; it is situate upon the *North Tine*; distant from *London* 222 computed, and 286 measured miles.

BI'NBROKE (S.) a small town in *Lincolnshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; 115 computed, and 147 measured miles distant from *London*.

BI'NGHAM (S.) a small town in *Nottinghamshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday. Its parsonage is of great value, for which reason it has been bestowed on several noted men for learning, from whence they have frequently been advanced to bishopricks; it is distant from *London* 86 computed, and 108 measured miles.

BI'RMINGHAM (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a very populous town, and full of iron manufacturies, especially of the smaller sorts, which are sent to all parts of the world in great quantities. It is lately greatly improved and enlarged, by many new buildings, both publick and private. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on Thursday, and stored with all sorts of corn and provisions; is distant from *London* 88 computed, and 106 measured miles. It has a dry situation on the side of a hill.

BI'SHOPS-CASTLE (S.) in *Shropshire*, 115 computed, and 156 measured miles distant from *London*, and though but a small town, yet has many privileges, being a town corporate, governed by a bailiff, and sends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Friday, which is much frequented by the *Welch*.

BLA'CKBORN (S.) in *Lancashire*, distant from *London* 154 computed, and 184 measured miles; formerly of more note than at present. The market, which is weekly on Monday, is pretty considerable for cattle.

BLA'NDFORD (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is a flourishing borough and market-town, well seated on the pleasant banks of the *Stour*, having more than 500 houses, many of which are handsomely built with stone. It is a thoroughfare in the coach-road to *Exeter*. It is surrounded with a vast number of gentlemen's seats, which occasions its market to be weekly well stored, on Saturday, with all manner

of provisions. It is a very ancient borough, and formerly sent two members to parliament, though now it sends none. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are annually chosen out of the aldermen, or capital burgesses. It was burnt down by accident in queen *Elizabeth's* reign, and soon after rebuilt: And on *June 4, 1731*, it was again reduced to ashes, with the church and other publick buildings, and also a village beyond the bridge: It is now rebuilt, and by act of parliament several streets and passages are widened, particularly the market-place, and passages to the church, and the sheep-market. Formerly the manufacture of band-strings was particularly carried on here, and now straw-hats and bone-lace is what employs great numbers; it is distant from *London* 85 computed, and 107 measured miles.

BLE'TCHINGLEY (S.) in *Surrey*, an ancient borough-town, which sends two members to parliament, tho' it be not a market town.

BO'DMIN (S.) in *Cornwall*, was anciently a very large town, and still is near a mile in length. It is situated between two hills, in a very wholesome air; the church is very spacious, but the living is a vicarage, in the gift of *Sir Edmund Prideaux*, Bart. It was formerly a staple for yarn, but that trade is now lost. The market weekly on Saturdays is furnished plentifully with all manner of provisions. It is a borough, governed by a mayor and town-clerk, assisted with 12 magistrates, and 24 commoners, who alone have the power of choosing two members to represent them in parliament; distant from *London* 195 computed, and 263 measured miles.

BO'LTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Monday. This is the staple for the manufacture called *fustian*; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 183 measured miles.

BO'ROUGH-BRIDGE or **BU'RRROW-BRIDGE** (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a corporation, market, and post-town, that sends two members to parliament; it is but of small extent, being about three furlongs long, and as many broad; it has a good market on Saturdays, and stands on the shore of the *Ure*, over which is a very high stone bridge; it is 160 computed, and 204 measured miles distant from *London*.

BO'STON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, an ancient, famous town, built on both sides the river *Witbam*, over which there is a high wooden bridge, a little below which the river falls into the sea: It has a commodious haven for ships, and two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; its church is very large and beautiful; the tower, which is 280 foot high, serves as a guide for mariners; the tower has 365 steps, and the church 52 windows, and 12 pillars: It is a town corporate, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; it

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it is distant from *London* 90 computed, and 114 measured miles.

BO'SWORTH (S.) in *Leicestershire*, an ancient, pleasant town, situated upon a hill, in a wholesome air, and fruitful soil, both for corn and grass, having a good market weekly on Wednesday; about three miles from this town was fought the decisive battle between *Henry VII.* and *Richard III.* it is distant from *London* 83 computed, and 104 measured miles.

BOWE (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small, but pretty neat town, with a considerable market on Thursday; distant from *London* 153 computed, and 180 measured miles.

BRA'CKLEY (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, on the bank of the *Ouse*, an ancient, large town corporate, in which are two parish churches. It formerly had a college, which is now used for a free-school; is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; but its market on Wednesday is but small, occasioned by the removal of the wool from it, for which it used to be the staple of the county; distant from *London* 48 computed, and 57 measured miles.

BRA'DFIELD (S.) in *Essex*, a town whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 49 measured miles.

BRA'DFORTH or **BRA'DFORD** (S.) a town in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 183 measured miles.

BRA'DNINCH or **BRA'DNIDGE** (S.) in *Devonshire*. This town consists of three parts, the fee, the manor, and the borough: The fee consists of freeholders, who are to attend the lords court twice a year, to make presentments; the manor consists of such as hold their lands of their lord by fine, which they pay every three weeks, as they can agree; the borough, that holds a charter under the lord, by which they challenge a power to chuse a mayor annually, who has the government of the place, and is a justice of the peace by his office. It anciently sent two members to parliament; but upon petition, complaining of the charge, they were excus'd, upon paying five marks. They have many privileges, such as holding a weekly market, &c. It is distant from *London* about 135 computed, and 177 measured miles.

BRA'NTREE (S.) in *Essex*, a town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday, which is well furnished with corn and provision. Here those woollen manufactures called bays and fays are made, in great abundance, and exported to *Portugal* and *Spain*; 34 computed, and 42 measured miles from *London*.

BRA'MBER (S.) in *Suffex*, a borough-town, so much reduced, that there are scarce 20 houses in the town, nor any of the inhabitants above the degree of a beggar, and yet it sends two members to parliament. The poverty of this place makes them strongly

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suspected of being bribed in their elections of parliament-men.

BRA'MPTON (S.) in *Cumberland*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday. The lands of this town are for the most part demesne, and the lord keeps here yearly a court-leet, and two of frank pledge for the whole barony of *Gilliland*. The town is now all customary tenants or demesne; it is distant from *London* 225 computed, and 287 measured miles.

BRA'NDON (S.) in *Suffolk*, had formerly a market weekly on Thursday, which is now discontinued; yet is remarkable, 1. For its convenient situation upon the *Ouse*, having both a bridge and a ferry over it, for the conveying goods to and from the *Isle of Ely*. 2. For its three annual fairs on *Feb. 14*, *June 11*, and *Nov. 11*. 3. For being the lordship and estate of the bishop of *Ely*. Distant from *London* 67 computed, and 78 measured miles.

BRE'CKNOCK (S.) the county town of *Brecknockshire*, seated at the meeting of the rivers *Hodney* and *Uffe*, over which is a good stone bridge. It is a place of great antiquity, and at present a very large bailiwick town, containing three parish-churches, one of which is collegiate. Its houses are well built, and was once defended by a castle, and a strong wall. It is governed by two bailiffs, 15 aldermen, two chamberlains, a town-clerk, &c. sends one member to parliament, is well inhabited, has the assizes held here, enjoys a good trade in clothing, has two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, which are well supplied with corn, cattle, &c. About two miles from this town is a large meer or pool, some miles in compass, called *Brecknock Meer*, where formerly stood a large city, which was swallowed up by an earthquake; it is 123 computed, and 161 measured miles distant from *London*.

BRE'CKNOCKSHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is generally very mountainous, some of which are exceeding high and craggy, particularly *Monkdbodny-Hill*; and therefore by some nick-named *Break-neck-shire*: Yet there are several fruitful plains and valleys in it, where cattle feed, and corn grows plentifully. The *Uffe* and *Wye* are the two rivers that run through and water it, which are stored with great plenty of excellent salmon, trouts, &c. It has 61 parish-churches, and four market-towns, and sends one member to parliament; is in *Llandoff* diocese; is about 106 miles in circumference, and has about 6000 houses.

BRE'NTFORD, **BRA'NFORD**, or **BRAY'NFORD** (S.) in *Middlesex*. It is but a chapelry or hamlet to *Hanwell*, yet hath a good weekly market on Tuesday. This town enjoys a very good trade, occasioned by its being the great thoroughfare of the western-road from and to *London*, and its having the advantage of the *Thames* coming

near it. It consists of two streets or parts, the *Old* and the *New*, which makes the whole very long, and is 8 computed, and 10 measured miles distant from *London*.

BRE'WOOD (S.) a small but pretty town in *Staffordshire*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday. The bishop of *Litchfield* is lord of the manor. It is distant from *London* 101 computed, and 127 measured miles.

BRIDGEND (S.) a pretty large town in *Glamorganshire*, seated on the river *Ogmore*, which parts it into two parts, which are adjoined by a large stone bridge. It hath a good market weekly on Saturday, and is 135 computed, and 176 measured miles distant from *London*.

BRIDGE-NORTH (S.) a large, ancient market and borough-town in *Shropshire*, parted by the river *Severn* into two parts, called the *Upper* and the *Lower*, which are united by a large stone bridge of seven arches, which hath a gate, a gate-house, and some houses on it. The situation is both pleasant and healthful for dwelling, and commodious for trade, by the navigableness of the *Severn*, which runs through it. It consists of several streets well paved with pebbles: It is a very ancient corporation, enjoying many great privileges, being free from paying pontage, toll and custom, to any other towns, and receives from many. It is governed by two bailiffs, who are elected annually out of the 24 aldermen, together with a recorder, a town-clerk, and other inferior officers. The bailiffs, for the time being, are lords of the manor for the town and liberties. It sends two members to parliament, who are chose by the burgesses. Its market, which is very large, is weekly on Saturday; it hath four fairs annually, two whereof are very great, and last three days each, to which persons from all parts of the kingdom resort to buy and sell horses, black cattle, sheep, &c. and particularly large quantities of hops; almost all sorts of manufactures are carried on here. It has two large parish-churches, but the settled income of the ministers is but small, the ancient revenues being wholly alienated by the statutes of dissolution. Here is a free-school for the burgesses sons, which also sends and maintains 18 scholars at the university of *Oxford*. It is distant from *London* 180 computed, and 135 measured miles.

BRIDGE-WATER (S.) a large, populous town in *Somersetshire*, on the river *Parret*, which hath a good bridge over it, consisting of three large arches. It is well frequented both by traders and merchants, the river being capable of bearing ships of 100 tons. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, two aldermen, two bailiffs, 24 common-council-men, and other inferior officers. It sends two members to parliament, hath a market weekly on Thursday and Saturday, and three fairs annually; hath a very large, handsome church,

and is distant from *London* 116 computed, and 143 measured miles.

BRIDLINGTON or BU'RLINGTON (S.) a pretty large town in the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, about five furlongs in length, situate on a creek of the sea, where is a very safe harbour for ships, and is used by the colliers. It is a place of good trade, having a very commodious key for lading and unlading of goods, and has a large market weekly on Saturday. Two acts of parliament, one in *K. William's*, and the other in *K. George I's* time, have been passed for repairing the piers of this harbour, in order to render it still more useful; it is distant from *London* 161 computed, and 205 measured miles.

BRIDPORT (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, at a little distance from the sea-shore, is situate between two small rivers. It is a borough and market-town, and has sent two members to parliament for near 500 years past. The market is weekly on Saturday. The corporation is governed by two bailiffs, a recorder, and certain capital burgesses. In *K. Henry VIII's* time they had an act of parliament in their favour, that none but this corporation should make cables, &c. for shipping, for a certain time. Formerly it was a place of great trade, having the river navigable, and a haven and piers, for the advantage and safety of ships; but by means of a great sickness, the town being almost depopulated, the usual care was discontinued, and the lands choaked up the haven, and the piers fell to decay; and in the year 1722, an act passed for restoring and rebuilding the haven and piers of *Bridport*; but it is feared it will hardly ever be effected; it is distant from *London* 115 computed, and 145 measured miles.

BRIGGS or GLA'MFORDBRIDGE (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, which is but an indifferent town, has a good market weekly on Thursday; 122 computed, and 153 measured miles from *London*.

BRI'STOL (S.) the greatest, richest, and best port of trade of any city in *England*, except *London*, situate partly in *Gloucestershire*, and partly in *Somersetshire*; but doth really belong to neither, being a city which is a county incorporate of itself, and having distinct magistrates of its own; standing upon a pretty high ground between the *Avon* and the *Frome*, and presents the beholders with a beautiful shew of publick and private buildings. It is reckoned the third city in *England*. The river *Avon* runs through the middle of it, over which there is a very good bridge, consisting of four large arches, upon which is built a street, with two rows of houses on each side, one like *London-Bridge*: There is likewise a draw-bridge over the river *Frome*, to let in ships, &c. The whole taken together is of a large extent, and circular form. Formerly the whole was encompassed with a double wall, of which only some ruins now remain.

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It is a large, opulent corporation, that sends two members to parliament; and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, two sheriffs, a recorder, &c. It is now encompassed with one wall, in which are six gates. Its streets are many, uniform, and well built; and all kept very neat, and free from all ill scents; no carts are permitted to come into the city, but all their goods, &c. are brought upon sledges. The middle of the city is built close, with shops fully stocked with all sorts of merchandise; but the other parts are more spacious, and fine houses, particularly the square about the key. It is well furnished with all sorts of provisions, having a market weekly, both on Wednesday and Saturday, and several yearly fairs. It has a very noble key along the river *Frome*; and although the generality of the inhabitants are said to be of a sordid, low way of thinking, having little politeness, yet on *College-Green* is a very handsome building, called the *Assembly-Room*, which it's thought will help to polish the gayer part of them. The smallness of the *Tolsey* or *Change* occasioned them to procure an act of parliament in 1723, for building another, though little more is yet done towards it (1738) than clearing the meal-market, where it is designed to be built. The manufacture of glass-bottles is so great, as to employ 15 large houses in making them, which is occasioned by the large export of wine, cyder, beer, &c. and particularly the hot well-water of *St. Vincent*, which among other excellent qualities, is found to be a specifick for the *diabetes*. There are 19 churches in it, though but 17 parishes; and besides those, there are a large number of meeting-houses for Quakers, Baptists, &c. It is 94 computed, and 115 measured miles distant from *London*.

BROMLEY (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; this town is noted for having the bishop of *Rocheſter*'s palace, and the college or hospital for 20 clergymens widows, built by *Dr. John Warner*, bishop of *Rocheſter*, and endowed with 50*l.* per ann. for a chaplain, and 20*l.* per ann. for each widow; distant from *London* 6 computed, and 9 measured miles.

BROMLEY-PAGGETS (S.) in *Staffordſhire*, formerly called *Bromley-Abbots*, at the dissolution of the abbies, &c. was given to the lord *Paget*, to hold of the crown; it is a pretty town, and hath a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 101 computed, and 128 measured miles.

BROMSGROVE (S.) in *Worceſterſhire*, is a large town, six furlongs in length, has about 400 houses, and drives a considerable trade in clothing; is govern'd by a bailiff, recorder, aldermen, and other officers; hath a good market weekly on Tuesday, for corn and country provisions, and two fairs yearly; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 93 measured miles.

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BROMYARD (S.) in *Herefordſhire*, a small town, lying in the mid-way between *Hereford* and *Worceſter*; the country all along is full of orchards, which renders it very pleasant travelling in the fruit-season; its market is weekly on Tuesday; it is 96 computed, and 124 measured miles distant from *London*.

BUCKENHAM NEW or BUCKNAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town which has a good market weekly on Saturday, and a large meer or standing water near it; it is distant from *London* 79 computed, and 90 measured miles.

BUCKINGHAM (S.) the chief town of *Buckinghamſhire*, situated in a low ground, and surrounded on all sides, but the north, by the *Ouse*, upon which are several mills erected, for the making of paper. The castle was built on a great mount, in the middle of it, and divides it into two parts, viz. the north, where the town-hall stands, and the west, where the church stands. The buildings are old, and the castle ruinous. There are three stone bridges over the river: The county goal and court are kept here, and sometimes the assizes. It is 44 computed, and 60 measured miles distant from *London*; has a market weekly on Saturdays, and three fairs annually. *K. Charles II.* granted them a new charter, by which they were governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. but upon the restoration of the old charters, they returned to their former method of a bailiff, capital burgesſes, &c. and by a late prescription they send two members to parliament.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE (S.) is but of small extent, being but 39 miles long, and 18 broad, and consequently about 138 in circumference. It is divided into eight hundreds; it is situated in the mid of *England*, and contains 185 parishes, of which seven are boroughs. It sends 14 members to parliament, has 11 market-towns, 15 parks, about 18,400 houses, and 111,400 souls. It is watered by the rivers *Coln* in the east, *Wickham* and *Amersham* in the south east, the *Thames* on the south, and the *Isa* and *Ouse* on the north. The air is generally good, especially on the *Chiltern-Hills*; the soil is most marle or chalk. It is famous for corn and cattle, and the Vale of *Aylesbury* is so fattening to sheep, that it is common to sell a ram for upwards of 10*l.* for breeding. Its chief manufactures are paper and bone-lace, both of which are brought to so great a perfection by the care and industry of the manufacturers, as to vie with the best made abroad.

BUDDSDALE or BOTESDALE (S.) a small town in *Suffolk*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; 72 computed, and 81 measured miles from *London*.

BU'DLEY (S.) a small town in *Devonſhire*, whose market was formerly kept on Sunday, which occasioning much irregularity, it was altered to Monday.

BUILT (S.) in *Brecknockſhire*, *South-Wales*, pleasantly

pleasantly seated among woods, on the river *Wye*, is a pretty, though small town, which has a considerable trade in stockings, and hath weekly two very good markets, *viz.* on Monday for cattle, and Saturday for provisions; distant from *London* 125 computed, and 137 measured miles.

BULLINGBROOK or **BO'LINGBROKE** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, distant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 measured miles; its market is weekly on Tuesday.

BU'NGAY or **BU'NGEY** (S.) a large town in *Suffolk*, and much resorted to by the people of *Norfolk*, situated upon the river *Waveney*, which makes its market, which is weekly on Thursday, very considerable. It has two churches, and a grammar-school, with ten scholarships for *Emanuel-College* in *Cambridge*; distant from *London* 85 computed, and 101 measured miles.

BUNTINGFORD (S.) a small town in *Hertfordshire*, that has a weekly market on Monday; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 31 measured miles.

BURFORD (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, anciently enjoyed many privileges, but all of them were lost in *Q. Elizabeth's* reign, by the overruling power of *Sir Lawrence Tanfield*, then lord chief baron of the *Exchequer*, though it still retains the face of a corporation, having a common seal, and being governed by two bailiffs, and other inferior officers. The market is weekly on Saturday, and much noted for saddles. Near this town are the *Downs*, called *Burford*, much frequented by those who delight in horse-races, there being many here, which brings a considerable advantage to the town, which is distant 61 computed, and 85 measured miles from *London*.

BURGH (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a very small town, whose market is but inconsiderable, though kept weekly on Thursday; 104 computed, and 127 measured miles from *London*.

BURGH under *Stanmore*, or **MARKET-BROUGH** (S.) in *Westmorland*: This town, though but small, is divided into two parts, *viz.* the *Upper* or *Church-Brough*, upon account of the church standing, which has also a fine castle in it, lately re-built by the countess of *Pembroke*. The *Lower Brough*, called also *Market-Brough*, from its having the market in it, which is held weekly on Thursday, and is pretty considerable; distant from *London* 191 computed, and 255 measured miles.

BURNHAM or **BURNHAM-MARKET** (S.) in *Norfolk*, its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 128 measured miles.

BURNTWOOD (S.) in *Essex*, 15 computed, and 17 measured miles distant from *London*, situate on an hill, in the high road, is well inhabited, and has a good market weekly on Thursdays.

BURTON (S.) in *Westmorland*, situate on the

utmost southern point of this county, which borders upon *Lancashire*: Its market is weekly on Thursday; 195 computed, and 244 measured miles distant from *London*.

BURTON or **BURTON-STATHER** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, which, by its convenient situation for trade on the eastern bank of the *Trent*, begins to increase so much, as to prejudice *Hull*, &c. It has a good market weekly on Monday, and is 127 computed, and 150 measured miles distant from *London*.

BURTON-UPON-TRENT (S.) in *Staffordshire*, particularly famous for its fine bridge over the *Trent*, being built of squared free-stone, with 34 arches, and is 515 yards long. The clothing-trade is here very considerable; its market is weekly on Thursday; and is distant from *London* 96 computed, and 123 measured miles.

BURY, *St. Edmund's* (S.) in *Suffolk*, was almost consumed by fire in 1608, but at present is a handsome-built town, situated on a rising ground, which overlooks an open, fine country, and being in a very healthful air, it is much resorted to by the gentry: It is governed by an alderman, recorder, common-council, &c. and sends two burgesses to parliament: The most remarkable buildings are the lord *Harvey's*, now earl of *Bristol's* house, the earl of *Oxford's*, the grammar-school, a spacious market hill, on which the fairs are kept, a fine fairsted and corn cress, and two very large churches; there are many good inns, and a very great market weekly on Wednesday, for all sorts of provisions, and three fairs annually, the greatest of which begins on *St. Matthew's* day, which lasts a fortnight, during which time the company is more remarkable than the commodities; this fair is kept on *Angel-Hill*, which is a large, spacious plain, encompassed with the best gentlemen's houses, before which are erected tents and booths for the traders; all the neighbouring nobility and gentry come to it every afternoon, where they raffle till evening, and then go to the play, after which an assembly is usually held in some gentleman's house; it is distant from *London* 64 computed, and 75 measured miles.

C.

CAERDIFF (S.) in *Glamorganshire*, the most beautiful town in all *South-Wales*, situated on the river *Taaffe*, surrounded with a fertile soil both for tillage and pasturage. It is a port and town of good trade, and has a very good harbour opening into the *Severn* sea. About four miles below the town, there is a large bridge over the *Taaffe*, to which ships of small burden come to load and unload. It is large and well built, having its streets well ordered and clean, containing within its walls two parishes, though but one church.

C A E

church. Without the east gate is a large suburb, called *Crockerton*; without the north gate stands the *White-Friars*, and without the west gate a small suburb adjoining to the *Black-Friars*, wherein is built the castle, which is a strong, spacious, and stately building. It is a town corporate, governed by a constable, 12 aldermen, and 12 capital burgeses, a steward, town-clerk, &c. enjoys many immunities, sends one member to parliament, is well stocked with inhabitants, and enjoys a good trade, especially to *Bristol*; has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, which are very considerable for cattle; corn, swine, sheep, and all sorts of provisions are sold at easy rates; it is distant from *London* 126 computed, and 163 measured miles.

CAERFI'LLY (S.) a pretty large town in *Glamorganshire*, *South-Wales*, seated in a moorish ground among hills; is an ancient borough-town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 122 computed miles.

CAERLI'ON (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, an ancient and flourishing city of the *Romans*. Here the noble *Arthur* kept his court, and here was a famous college for 200 students in astronomy, and other liberal arts. It is pretty large, and commodiously situated upon the *Uske*, over which there is a large wooden bridge, though the houses are generally built of stone. Its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 141 measured miles.

CAERMA'RTHEN (S.) the county-town of *Caermarthenshire*, pleasantly seated on the *Towy*, which is navigable up to the town, for ships of moderate burden, for which there is a good key: There is a good bridge over the river; the town is well built, and populous, and daily increasing, the air being healthful, and the country fertile. The people are the most polite of all *Wales*. Formerly the Chancery and Exchequer were kept here. *Merlin* the famous *British* prophet flourished here in 480. It was here the *Britons* held their parliaments, or meeting of their wise men, for making laws, &c. The town was formerly walled about, of which only now remain the ruins. It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, elected out of 16 burgeses, or aldermen, all clothed in scarlet, &c. It elects one parliament-man, keeps courts for the trial of causes, holds the assizes, and hath two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, which are very great, for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 157 computed, and 206 measured miles.

CAERMA'RTHENSHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is generally of a fertile soil, both for tillage and pasturage, being not so mountainous as the neighbouring counties, and is well watered by the rivers *Towy*, *Tavy*, *Lough*,

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or *Taaffe*, which with others discharge themselves into the sea, furnishing the inhabitants plentifully with fish and fowl; and in many parts are dug fine pit-coal. It is in the diocese of *Bangor*, and has 68 parish-churches, and six market-towns, all havens; it sends two members to parliament, viz. the county one, and the town one.

CAERNA'RVON (S.) in *North-Wales*, is the chief town of *Caernarvonshire*, commodiously seated on the sea-shore, from whence it hath a beautiful prospect into the Isle of *Anglesea*. Formerly the princes of *Wales* had their Exchequer and Chancery here: It is a place of great strength, both by nature and art, being encompassed on all sides (except towards the east) with the sea, and two rivers; and had a strong castle, where, in one of the towers, called the *Eagle Tower*, *Edward II.* the first prince of *Wales*, was born. It is a place of but small extent, having one parish-church; but its houses and streets are well built and contrived, and also well inhabited. It enjoys several immunities, sends a burges to parliament, is governed by the constable of the castle, who is always the mayor, who hath for his assistance an alderman, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, and sub-officers; its market is weekly on Saturdays, which is well supplied with corn, and all sorts of provision; distant from *London* 186 computed, and 251 measured miles.

CAERNA'RVONSHIRE (S.) in *North-Wales*, formerly bore the name of *Snowden-Forest*, from the principal hill therein seated, which is of a very great height and extent, on the top whereof floateth a meer, which formeth a river that falls into the sea at *Tratbe-Mawer*, and although it is very mountainous, and of a sharp air, yet it is tolerably fruitful, and feeds large herds of cattle. In this county are 68 parish-churches, and six market-towns, all which are havens; it is in the diocese of *Bangor*, and sends two members to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the chief town, called *Caernarvon*.

CALNE (S.) in *Wiltshire*, which though but a small town, situated in a stony soil, yet is endowed with large privileges, both anciently and now. It was formerly one of the palaces of the *West Saxon* kings: It now sends two burgeses to parliament, hath a market weekly on Tuesday, and a fair annually on the 25th of *April*. It hath a very neat church, and many poor. In 1725 so violent a storm of rain fell in this town, that the waters rose so suddenly, that a great quantity of goods were spoiled and lost, and particularly a cask of oil of 110 gallons was borne down by the stream, and two men were drowned in the streets, in the sight of their neighbours, who durst not stir to their relief; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

CAMBRIDGE (S.) the chief town of *Cambridgehire*; on the west side of it the *Cam* forma

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forms several little islands, and turning eastwards, divides it into two parts, which are joined together by a large stone bridge. It is now so large a town as to have 14 parish-churches; a little beyond the bridge is some of the remains of an old strong castle, especially the *Gate-House*, which serves for the county goal. It is a town of very ancient standing, being frequently mentioned in the earliest accounts of the oldest *British* histories: It suffered much by the *Danes*: *Roger de Montgomery* destroyed it with fire and sword, to be revenged of *K. William Rufus*; so that the university was wholly abandoned: But *K. Henry I.* to repair these damages, bestowed many privileges upon it, *viz.* to be free from the power of the sheriff, and making it a corporation upon the payment of 100 marks yearly into the *Exchequer*, which sum the sheriff paid before for the profits arising from the town. The ferry over the river was now fixed here, which was left before at large, and *K. Henry III.* added, that the merchants of the *Guild in Cambridge* should be free from all toll, passage, lestage, pontage and stallage, in all fairs in his dominions. In *Wat Tyler's* and *Jack Straw's* rebellion, in the reign of *Richard II.* the rebels entered the town, seized the university records, and burnt them in the market-place. It is a borough, governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, and aldermen; but the mayor, at the entrance upon his office, is obliged to swear he will maintain the privileges, customs, and liberties of the university. It has a great market weekly on Saturday, and a fair annually on the 15th of *August*; it sends two members to parliament, and is distant from *London* 44 computed, and 52 measured miles.—The university, though old, is not of so long standing as the town, the earliest charters under *K. Lucius* bearing date *anno 531*, being the soonest as are pretended to, and these suspected not to be authentick; as the several inns, colleges, halls, &c. were the works of sundry ages, and the donations of many princes and noblemen, so were also the privileges belonging to them the work of many ages; for the particulars whereof, I refer to the writers upon these subjects.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north by *Lincolnshire*, on the east by *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, on the south by *Essex* and *Hertfordshire*, and on the west by *Huntingdon* and *Bedfordshire*: Is in length but 35 miles, in breadth about 20, and in circuit about 130, containing 17 hundreds, 163 parishes, 9 market-towns, 1 university, 6 rivers, 7 bridges, 5 parks, 570,000 acres of land, and about 17,400 houses; sends 6 members to parliament, *viz.* 2 for the county, 2 for the university, and 2 for the town of *Cambridge*: Is in the diocese of *Ely*, and divided into two parts, *viz.* the southern, which is a champaign, open country, that bears excellent corn and barley, of which latter is made abundance

C A N

of malt; in this county also is gathered a great deal of saffron, the dearest commodity produced in *England*; the northern part, called the *Isle of Ely*, is fenny, and neither so pleasant or wholesome as the southern part, yet has rich pastures, which feed abundance of cattle, which are very profitable to the inhabitants, and afford great plenty of fish and fowl.

CA'MELFORD (S.) a small borough-town in *Cornwall*, whose market is weekly on Friday, governed by a mayor, &c. distant from *London* 184 computed, and 250 measured miles.

CA'MPDEN or **CA'MDEN** (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a borough-town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; they were incorporated by king *James I.* by charter granted in the third year of his reign, which appoints them to be governed by two bailiffs, 12 burgesses, and a steward, who have power to chuse 12 inferior burgesses; they have power to try actions not exceeding the sum of 6 *l.* 13 *s.* 4 *d.* They have four fairs annually, *viz.* on *St. Andrew's-day* and *Good-Friday*; the profits of these two belong to the corporation; but those on *St. George's* and *St. James's-days*, to the lord of the manor. The market is famous for stockings; the parish is ten miles in compass; there is a fine grammar-school, and good almshouses plentifully relieved, and a charity-school for 30 poor girls to learn to read, knit, and spin; distant from *London* 69 computed, and 86 measured miles.

CANTERBURY (S.) the chief place in the county of *Kent*, a city and archbishoprick; this place is so ancient, as to be said to be built 900 years before the birth of Christ; that the first Christian bishop, *St. Augustine*, if not the first Christian preacher, settled here; and it was here the famous *Thomas à Becket*, who was killed upon account of his tyrannizing over *Henry II.* king of *England*, and by the policy of the court of *Rome*, and blind superstition of that time, was canonized, and his shrine so much resorted to, that the name of *Jesus* was almost forgot among his blind votaries, and the gifts were so many, large, and valuable, that at the dissolution, the plate and jewels that were left, filled two large chests, that required eight men each to remove. The cathedral is a noble, majestic pile, and has a venerable aspect, both near, and at a distance: Under this church is a large Protestant *French* church, first given by queen *Elizabeth* to the *Walloons*, that fled from the persecution of the duke of *Alva*, and king of *France*, of whose posterity many still remain, whose principal employment is in the weaving trade; this, together with the great increase of hop-grounds, within these few years, has greatly increased the inhabitants of this place: It is encompassed with a moat and wall, on which are,

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are, or were, several watch-towers or citadels, without which are its suburbs, in which, and within the city, are 14 parish churches, besides the cathedral, within whose limits are several fine buildings belonging to the dean and prebends; also a free-school, called the king's school: There are many good buildings in the city, and particularly a good market-house, over which are rooms for the mayor, aldermen, &c. to dispatch the publick business. The archbishop is primate of all *England*. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. It enjoys many privileges, sends two members to parliament, and besides the shambles, has two common markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from *London* 43 computed, and 56 measured miles.

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CARDIGANSHIRE (S.) one of the six counties in *South-Wales*, is of a different soil, and but ill clothed with wood, the southern and western parts being plain, and very fertile (though not altogether without hills) the eastern and northern parts are mountainous, and more barren, among which is the *Plinlimon-Hill*, a mountain of great extent and height. It has in it 64 parish-churches, and four market-towns; is in the diocese of *St. David's*; is 94 miles in circumference, contains about 520,000 acres of land, and 3200 houses; sends two members to parliament, one for the county, and one for the town. It is remarked for its lead-mines, from which commodity silver is extracted. This county is so full of cattle, as to be called the nursery, or breeding-place for the whole kingdom of *England*, south of *Trent*.

CARLISLE (S.) a small but well fortified city in *Cumberland*, is both pleasantly and delicately situated, being guarded on the north side by the *Eden*, on the east by the *Petterel*, and on the west by the *Caudd*. It is secured

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by a strong wall, a castle, and a citadel, the frontier place, and key of *England*, in which for many ages hath been kept a strong garrison; just below this city the famous *Piſt* wall began, which crossed the whole island to *Newcastle upon Tyne*, and here also ended the great *Roman* highway; the buildings are old, but the streets fair: *Henry I.* dignified it with being an episcopal see, and bestowed many other privileges upon it, to render it populous, and fortified it, as a proper barrier against the *Scots*, to make it strong: The great church, called *St. Mary's*, is a venerable old pile, a great part of it was built by *St. David*, king of *Scotland*, who held this county, together with *Westmorland* and *Northumberland*, in vassalage from the crown of *England*; it has also another church, called *Cuthbert's*. It is at present a wealthy and populous place, the houses are well built, and city walled in, having three gates, and trades chiefly in fustians, has a considerable market weekly on Saturdays, and a yearly fair on the assumption of the *Virgin Mary*; is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, two bailiffs, &c. sends two burgesses to parliament: The assizes and sessions are usually held here; it is 235 computed, and 301 measured miles distant from *London*.

CARTMEL (S.) in *Lancashire*, seated near the sea, among the hills called *Cartmel-Fells*, has a fair church, built cathedral-wise, in form of a cross, has a good market weekly on Monday for corn, sheep, and fish; 160 computed, and 192 measured miles distant from *London*.

CASTLE-CARY (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 96 computed, and 125 measured miles.

CASTLE-RISING (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, seated on the sea, where formerly the market was twice a week, and 15 fairs yearly, but now they are all disused, because the haven is choaked up with sands, so that there are scarce ten families left in it, whereas before it was a place of good account: It is still a borough-town, governed by a mayor, steward, 12 aldermen, &c. and sends two burgesses to parliament. It is built on an high hill, near which is a very large castle, and circular moat; there is in it a good alms-house for 24 widows and a governess, founded by the duke of *Norfolk*, who is baron of *Castle-Rising*; it is distant from *London* 78 computed, and 97 measured miles.

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CA'WOOD

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CASTLE-CA'RY (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 96 computed, and 125 measured miles.

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CASTOR (S.) in *Lancashire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 147 measured miles.

CAWOOD

C H E

CA'WOOD (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday. Here is a castle of the archbishop's; distant from *London* 142 computed, and 178 measured miles.

CA'XTON (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 42 computed, and 50 measured miles.

CERNE or **CERNE-A'BBAS** (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, seated in a dry bottom, watered with a fine rivulet, in a champain country, affording much delight to the lovers of the hawk and the hound; and though the town is but mean, yet it has an eminent market for corn, sheep, cattle, &c. weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 99 computed, and 123 measured miles.

CHA'GFORD (S.) in *Devonshire*, a market-town, distant from *London* 152 computed, and 191 measured miles.

CHA'PEL (S.) in the *Fritb*, in *Derbyshire*, was formerly a market-town, but it is now out of use; distant from *London* 124 computed, and 149 measured miles.

CHARD (S.) a post-town in *Somersetshire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; 116 computed, and 140 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHA'RLEY (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 197 measured miles.

CHEA'DLE (S.) in *Staffordshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 110 computed, and 138 measured miles.

CHE'DDER or **CHA'DDER** (S.) a noted village in *Somersetshire*, pleasantly situated in the lower part of the county, under the *Mendip-Hills*, where is a very large green, or common in the front, in which all the cows of the village graze, the ground for that purpose being exceeding rich and fertile, and is kept continually manured and improved to the best advantage. This is the most noted place in all *England* for making large, fine, rich, and pleasant cheese; for which purpose all the milk of the town cows is brought every day into one common room, where proper persons are appointed to receive it, and set down every person's quantity in a book kept for that purpose, which is put all together, and one common cheese made with it; so that it is sometimes much larger than at other times, and by this means the perfection of goodness is kept up, and no one can say he makes a better commodity than his neighbour.

CHE'LMSFORD (S.) in *Essex*, a town where the assizes are often held, and where the county gaol is kept, whose market is much noted for cattle; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 28 measured miles.

CHELTENHAM (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town which has a good market on Fri-

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day; 77 computed, and 95 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles distant from *London*.

CHE'PSTOW (S.) in *Manmouthshire*, a town formerly very famous, and much resorted to; and is now a large, well built, and full inhabited town, whose market is weekly on Saturday, which is very considerable for corn and provisions, but more particularly for swine; 102 computed, and 131 $\frac{1}{2}$ measured miles distant from *London*.

CHE'RTSEY (S.) in *Surrey*, has a market weekly on Wednesday, and four annual fairs; is 16 computed, and 19 measured miles distant from *London*: It has a bridge over the *Thames* into *Middlesex*. The principal trade of this town is the making of malt, which it sends to *London* in barges.

CHE'SHAM (S.) a small town in *Buckinghamshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 24 computed, and 29 measured miles.

CHE'SHIRE (S.) upon *William* the Conqueror's Settlement in *England*, he gave this province to *Gerbord*, a nobleman of *Flanders*, who had undergone many hardships for him; but he had only the title of an officary earl, the grandeur of the title being not yet settled. A while after, he made *Hugh Lupus* earl, with as ample a power in this county as the king in his realm, subject to the king only: By virtue of this grant, *Cheeshire* had all sovereign jurisdiction in its own precincts, and that in so high a degree, that the ancient earls had parliaments, consisting of their own barons and tenants, and were not obliged by the acts of the *English* parliaments, but held courts for judicially determining all pleas of lands, tenements, contracts, felonies, &c. and this power was lodged in these earls on purpose to encourage them to keep the *Welsh* in awe; but by degrees it came to be a nuisance to the nation, instead of a benefit; and therefore this, and all other palatinates, was made subject to the crown by king *Henry VIII.* but this county still retains the power of determining all pleas of lands and tenements, contracts and crimes, except treason. It is bounded on the north by *Lancashire*, from which the river *Mersey* parts it; on the north-east corner it touches upon *Yorkshire*; on the east is *Derbyshire*; and on the south-east *Staffordshire*, from which it is divided in some places by hills and mountains, and in others by brooks and rivers; on the south it hath *Shropshire*, and part of *Flintshire*; and on the west *Derbyshire*, and the rest of *Flintshire*; on the north-west corner it hath the *Irish* ocean, which receives all the rivers. Is 45 miles in length, 25 in breadth, and about 112 in circumference. It is divided into 7 hundreds, 11 market-towns, besides *Chester*, and 125 parishes and villages, of which only 87 have churches; the rest are chapelries; it sends four members to parliament,

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liament, two for the county, and two for the city of *Chester*; is computed to have 24,000 houses, and 125,000 inhabitants; the soil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and pasturage, feeding abundance of cattle, affording plenty of corn, fish (especially salmon) fowl, butter, cheese and salt, which last is the staple commodity of this county; besides which, are many quarries, affording slate and broad stone fit for buildings; also mill-stones out of *Maccop-Hill*; it is likewise well-furnish'd with timber and fuel from its woods, and the forests of *Delamer* and *Maxfield*; is plentifully watered with rivers, meers, and pools, and hath several heaths and moises.

CHESTER (S.) the capital of the county of *Cheeshire*, situate near the mouth of the river *Dee*, is a very ancient city, and in the time of the *Romans*, the twentieth legion, called *Valeria Victrix*, was quartered here: In former reigns it passed through several changes, was sometimes prosperous, and at other times shared the fate of unsuccessful war; at present it is of a square shape or form, consisting of four large streets that cross one another in its middle; it is surrounded with a high wall, first built by *Edelfleda* in 908, and still kept up in good repair, of two miles in compass, inclosing 11 parishes; upon a rising ground on the south side stands a castle, which is a very antient, noble, and stately building, with a tower called *Julius Caesar*, in which is a stately hall, where the palatine court and assizes are held twice a year, with all accommodations of lodgings, &c. for the reception of the judges, a hall for the prince's exchequer court, a gaol for the county, offices, and rooms for the prothonotary and records, and apartments for the officers and servants, and stabling for the horses, &c. the streets are well paved, and on each side have good houses, before the generality of which, are piazza's, like the *London Exchange*, called by the inhabitants Rows, so that you may walk dry in the most rainy weather; but this causes the houses and shops, especially in the winter-time, to be so dark, as obliges many of them to burn candles at noon. King *Henry III.* incorporated it into a distinct county, to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, and sheriffs; it was formerly a place of great trade, ships of great burden coming up to the skirts of the city; but by the banks or bars of sand, that the sea from time to time has cast up, the navigation is so much injured, that it is now dangerous for small barks to venture; tho' several attempts have been made to cure it, as yet they have proved ineffectual, tho' they are at this time carrying on large works to effect it, but it is to be feared they will not answer. It is the chief thorough-fare to and from *Ireland*, which occasions a great resort of people upon that occasion; it has two large markets weekly, *viz.* on Wednesday

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and Saturday. and three fairs yearly, on the 24th of *June*, 25th of *July*, and 29th of *August*. *Henry VIII.* in 1541, made it a bishoprick; the eldest sons of the kings of *England* bear the title of earls of *Chester*; about the year 1690, water-mills were set up, by which the city is now plentifully served with water from the river *Dee*; this city is the great mart for cheese, it being computed that 22,000 tons are annually shipped from hence, of which 14,000 are said to go to *London*, and 8,000 to other parts; distant from *London* 140 computed, and 182 measured miles.

CHESTERFIELD (S.) a corporation-town of *Derbyshire*, pleasantly situated between two rivulets, the *Ibber* and the *Rother*, on the south side of a hill, in a fertile soil; it is a place of great antiquity; king *John* erected it into a free borough; it is at present govern'd by a mayor or bailiff, aldermen, &c. it is most remarkable for its fair church, free-school, and new large market-place, whither great quantities of lead, corn, &c. are brought. The whole town is well built, and populous; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 127 measured miles.

CHICHESTER (S.) a city and bishoprick in *Sussex*, which is neat, pretty large, and walled round, whose cathedral is a good building, with a curious spire, which a few years ago receiv'd so great a shock, as endangered its being overthrown, by a sudden fire-ball, or blast of lightning. This city is not very populous, and its chief trade is in corn by sea; it has five small churches, besides the cathedral; it returns two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Wednesday and Saturday; is 50 computed, and 63 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHIDDLEIGH or **CHUDLEIGH** (S.) in *Devonshire*, has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 182 measured miles.

CHIMLEIGH (S.) a small town in *Devonshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; 148 computed, and 184 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHIPPING-NORTON (S.) a corporation-town in *Oxfordshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday. It is governed by two bailiffs, and proper under officers, who have a power to hold a court, and to judge and determine actions under four pounds value. It formerly sent burgeses to parliament, but does not now; it is distant from *London* 59 computed, and 76 measured miles.

CHIPPING-ONGAR (S.) by some called only *Ongar*, in *Essex*, a town whose market is weekly on Saturday, though formerly it was on Tuesday; distant from *London* 19 computed, and 21 measured miles.

CHIPPING-SO'DBURY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, seated in the bottom of the *Downs* and

in the road, an indifferent good borough-town, which hath a very great market for cheese on Thursdays, and is also well served with corn and other provisions.

CHRIST-CHURCH (S.) in *Hampshire*, at the meeting of the rivers *Avon* and *Stour*, is a large, populous borough-town, governed by a mayor, recorder, bailiffs, aldermen, and common-council-men; sends two members to parliament, has a market weekly, and is 80 computed, and 101 measured miles distant from *London*.

CHURCH-STREETTON or **STREETTON** (S.) a town in *Shropshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; it is seated between two hills, and 112 computed miles distant from *London*.

CIRENCESTER or **CYSSITER** (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, has the river *Churn* running through it, and is both the largest and oldest town in the county, having been an ancient fortified city among the *Britons*, and the metropolis of the large province of the *Dobuni*; as also an eminent station for the *Roman* armies; and some authors say, the emperor *Constantine* was crowned king of the *Britons* here. It is now governed by two high constables, and 14 wards-men, over seven distinct wards, appointed yearly at the court-leet. The borough, which is confined within the town, sends two members to parliament, and every house-keeper, not receiving alms, has a vote; it hath two weekly markets, *viz.* Monday for corn, cattle, and provisions, and on Friday chiefly for wool, for which commodity it is the greatest market in *England*; it hath five fairs annually, three for all sorts of commodities, and two for cloth only; it is a post-town, and has a stage coach; 68 computed, and 85 measured miles distant from *London*.

CLARE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a small town, where fays, &c. are manufactured; its market is weekly on Friday; 50 computed, and 61 measured miles distant from *London*.

CLE'BURY (S.) in *Shropshire*, a small town, with a market weekly; is 98 computed, and 118 measured miles distant from *London*.

CLE'THERO (S.) in *Lancashire*, a considerable town, with a good market on Saturday; is 158 computed, and 207 measured miles distant from *London*; is an ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs, &c.

CO'CKERMOUTH (S.) in *Cumberland*, is almost surrounded with the rivers *Darwent* and *Cocker*: It is a populous, well-traded town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; it is adorned with a noble castle, and a fine church; the whole town is neatly built, the houses being generally stone, but of a low situation, between two hills, upon one of which is the church, and upon the other the castle, which is very strong, both by nature and art; the river *Cocker* runs through it, and divides it into two parts, which are joined by

two bridges; it sends two members to parliament, though it be not a corporation; 226 computed, and 287 measured miles distant from *London*.

CO'LCHESTER (S.) in *Essex*, is an ancient corporation, the town large, and very populous, the streets fair and beautiful; and tho' the whole is not finely built, there are abundance of good houses in it. There are still the visible marks of the severity it underwent in the civil wars in *K. Charles I's* time, especially in the churches: The river *Coln* passes through the town, and encompasses it on the north and east; over this river are three large bridges; this river is navigable for boys and small craft up to the town, and to within three miles for ships of large burden; for the convenience of trade, there is a large key along the side of the river, and a good Custom-house; the principal manufacture is bays: It is governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, or his deputy, 11 aldermen, chamberlain, town-clerk, assistants, and 18 common-council-men; there are 8 churches, besides those damaged as above, and 5 meeting-houses, of which two are Quakers; and besides all these, a *Dutch* and a *French* church; there are several noble publick buildings, such as the *Bay-Hall*, the *Guild-Hall*, &c. it sends two members to parliament, and is 43 computed, and 50 measured miles distant from *London*.

CO'LEBROOK or **CO'LN BROOK** (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesdays; it is principally supported by travellers that pass through it to and from *London*, for whose reception there are many good inns; 15 computed, and 18 measured miles distant from *London*.

CO'LESHILL (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small, but handsome town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday, seated on an hill by the river *Cole*, over which it hath a large stone bridge; 82 computed, and 101 measured miles distant from *London*.

CO'LFORD (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, that has a weekly market on Tuesday; 96 computed miles distant from *London*.

COLNE (S.) in *Lancashire*, a town whose market is weekly on Wednesday, noted for having, a few years since, had many *Roman* coins, both silver and copper, found in and near it; distant from *London* 153 computed, and 200 measured miles.

St. CO'LOMBS (S.) in *Cornwall*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 200 computed, and 259 measured miles.

CO'LUMPTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, upon the river *Colombe* or *Culme*, has a market weekly on Saturday; the church is a fine building, with a curious gilded rood-loft; 134 computed, and 175 measured miles distant from *London*.

COMB-MARTIN (S.) a small town in *Devonshire*,

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vonshire, through which runs the *Severn* sea by an inlet; it has a small market, and is distant from *London* 149 computed, and 184 measured miles.

CO'NGLETON (S.) in *Cheeshire*, is a handsome town, well watered by the *Dan*, &c. governed by a mayor and six aldermen; has two churches, and a good weekly market on Saturday; it is a corporation, whose chief manufacture is leather gloves, &c. distant from *London* 123 computed, and 157 measured miles.

CO'NWAY (S.) in *Caernarvonshire*, in *North-Wales*; this is the poorest and pleasantest town in all this county, for its bigness, being seated on the banks of a fine navigable river, which is a noble harbour for ships, were there any trade to invite them there, the stream being both deep and safe, and the river very broad; this town has a small market weekly on Saturday, and is 174 computed miles from *London*.

CORFE or **CORFE-CA'STLE** (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, a borough-town, so called from the fine ancient castle that is in it, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. the market is weekly on Saturdays; among other privileges, it sends two members to parliament, and those who have served the office of mayor, are always after called barons; it is distant from *London* 93 computed, and 116 measured miles.

CO'RNWALL (S.) is bounded on the north by the *Severn* sea, on the south by the *British* sea, and by *St. George's* channel on the west, and on the east by the river *Tamar*, which parts it from *Devonshire*, except a small tract of land which forms a peninsula; it is about 70 miles long from east to west, and about 40 broad upon the borders of *Devonshire*, and but about five broad about *St. Ives*; the circumference is about 150 miles, in which it contains about 960 000 acres, 25,400 houses, 126,000 inhabitants, 161 parishes, 27 market-towns, 9 hundreds, 6 castles, and 9 parks. This county sends 44 members to parliament, viz. two for the county, and 42 for 21 boroughs, which is more than any other county in the whole kingdom. The principal rivers are the *Tamar*, the *Camel*, the *Tale*, the *Cobor*, and the *Loo*, which receive several other rivulets, and all empty themselves into the sea immediately; and for convenience of passage, 32 bridges are built over them. Formerly the *Irish* saints were in great veneration here, so that many of their towns were dedicated to them. The air is sharp, but healthful; yet rather suited to preserve the health of the inhabitants, than recover the sickness of strangers. The ground is generally very hilly, consisting mostly of rocks and shelves, crusted slightly over with shallow earth, and more inclined to barrenness than fertility; but by industry the valleys, and parts

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adjacent to the sea, and the enclosures near, the towns are more fertile, bearing both good crops of corn, and grazing large numbers of cattle. There is great store of game, both for the hawk and the hound; and the seas and rivers plentifully stock'd with many sorts of fish and fowl, both common to other counties, and appropriate to itself. The inside of the earth yields great quantities of quarries and mines, which produce various sorts of stone and slates for building, and also some for ornament, not much inferior to diamonds; also many sorts of minerals, such as lead, copper, and more particularly tin, for the encouragement of which, the tinners have been many ages incorporated under ancient laws and great privileges, in four divisions called *Foymore*, *Blackmore*, *Trevarnaile*, and *Pennwile*, in each of which stannery courts are held; and upon extraordinary occasions parliaments of the whole society are assembled under the lord warden of the stanneries.

CO'VENTRY (S.) in *Warwickshire*, is a large, commodious city, sweet and neat, formerly walled in, but now that is much neglected, being ordered at the Restoration, by king *Charles II.* to be demolished, and also the towers, only the gates being left standing, from whence the magnificence of the others may be guessed at: The buildings are generally old, but many of them large and stately; the market-place is spacious, having a beautiful cross in the middle of it, and every Friday a plentiful market; a considerable inland trade of making and selling cloth-tammies, and ribbands, is carried on here, which renders it both populous and rich; there are three churches, but the two chief are *St. Michael's*, and *Trinity* church; it enjoys many immunities, being a county incorporate of itself, and has several towns within its liberties; is governed by a mayor, two sheriffs, 10 aldermen, and sub-officers; keeps courts for hearing of causes, and trial of felons, having a goal for offenders; sends two members to parliament; and is 74 computed, and 91 measured miles distant from *London*; the bishop is called, bishop of *Litchfield* and *Coventry*.

COW'BRIDGE (S.) in *Glamorganshire*, *South-Wales*, is a pretty good town, where the justices hold a quarter-sessions for the county the week after *Easter*; has a good market weekly on Tuesday; is governed by a bailiff, annually chosen, and sworn by the deputy constable; from *London* 136 computed, and 175 measured miles.

CRA'NBORN (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is well watered, and pleasantly seated, having a chace near it, many miles in length; it has a small market weekly on Wednesday; 76 computed, and 85 measured miles distant from *London*.

CRA'NBROOK (S.) a large town, well paved,

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in *Kent*, that has a considerable market weekly on Saturday; was formerly much noted for a great number of clothiers, but that trade is now almost lost; it is distant from *London* 44 computed, and 51 measured miles.

CREDITON or **CRE'DEN-TOWN** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, situate on the river *Creden*, between two hills; it has a market weekly, and is distant from *London* 147 computed, and 183 measured miles; was formerly a bishop's see, which is now removed to *Exeter*.

CREE'KLADE or **CRICKLADE** (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; it has a small market weekly on Saturday, and a good free-school handsomely endowed; 65 computed, and 81 measured miles distant from *London*.

CRICKHOW'EL (S.) in *Brecknockshire*, *South-Wales*, a pretty town, seated on the *Ust*, over which it hath a bridge; but the market is very mean; from *London* 119 computed, and 148 measured miles.

CROMER (S.) in *Norfolk*, upon the sea-shore; it was formerly a much larger town than it is now, containing two parish-churches, one of which, with many of the houses, was swallowed up by an inundation of the sea; it is yet a pretty large town, and well frequented by fishermen, especially for lobsters, which are caught here in great abundance; it is distant from *London* 102 computed, and 127 measured miles.

CROO'KHORN or **CREW'KERN** (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a town three furlongs long, on the river *Parret*, near the confines of *Dorsetshire*; hath a considerable market weekly on Saturday for corn, sheep, and other necessities; is distant from *London* 114 computed, and 133 measured miles.

CROW'LAND or **CROY'LAND** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, formerly noted for a great abbey or monastery of *Benedictine* monks, and now particularly for its extraordinary situation, being so encompassed with fens, bogs, and pools, that it is inaccessible on the south and west sides; it consists of three streets, separated from each other by water-courses, planted with willows, built on piles driven into the bottom of the great pool, and joined by a triangular bridge curiously contrived and built: And though the town is pretty well inhabited, yet the market, which is weekly on Saturday, is but a poor one; their greatest gain is from fish and wild ducks, which in the month of *August* are so very numerous, that they drive 3000 into a net at a time; there are a great many pools in and near the town for the liberty of fishing, in which they pay the crown 300 *l. per annum*: No corn grows within five miles of the town, upon account of its being in the midst of the fens; distant from *London* 71 computed, and 88 measured miles.

CROYDON (S.) in *Surrey*, a large, hand-

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some town, upon the edge of *Bansted Downs*, from which, to the river *Thames*, the county being all pasture grounds, is inclosed the manor belonging to the see of *Canterbury*; the archbishops have a palace here, which is now little used; the hospital for a warden and 28 men and women, and the free-school and church, are large, handsome buildings; the market is weekly on Saturdays; abundance of corn, and particularly oats and oatmeal, are bought up here for *London*; there are two fairs annually, viz. *June* 24, and *Sept.* 21; to the latter great numbers of the lower class of people go from *London*, from which it is 10 miles distant.

CU'CKFIELD (S.) in *Suffex*, whose market is weekly on Friday, tho' originally it was on Monday; it is distant from *London* 34 computed, and 40 measured miles.

CU'LLITON (S.) in *Devonshire*, is a pretty good town, with a large market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 125 computed, and 159 measured miles.

CU'MBERLAND (S.) one of the northern counties of *England*, partly in the diocese of *Chester*, and partly in that of *Carlisle*; sends six members to parliament, has 14 market-towns, and 58 parishes; is divided into five wards, and contains 14,825 houses, and about 75,000 inhabitants, and is 168 miles in circumference; is very mountainous, and consequently not very fruitful, yet there are many fertile valleys, both for tillage and pasturage; the air is sharp, and the bowels of the earth are well stocked with mines, that are rich in copper, iron, and lead ores, also black lead and coals; the sea, and its large lakes and meers, are plentifully furnished with fish and fowl; its chief manufactures are fustians, linen, and coarse broad-cloths. This county has more *Roman* antiquities than any other, for being the utmost limits of their possessions, it was always well secured by their garisons, and defended by the famous wall, called the *Piet's* wall, which ran from sea to sea about 100 miles, was 8 foot broad, and 12 foot high, upon which was a watch-tower at every mile's distance, in which soldiers were constantly kept; besides which, there were 25 publick castles, and all the houses of the nobility and gentry were built castlewise, to defend them from the incursions of the *Scots*.

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D A'LTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, at a small distance from the sea; its market is weekly on Saturday; here is an ancient castle that serves as a prison for debtors, and an archive for the records of the liberty of *Furnes*; distant from *London* 200 computed miles.

D A'R'KING (S.) in *Surrey*, is noted for the great *Roman* high-way, now called *Stony-street*,

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street, and for the heath or common called *Cottman-Dean*, on which are built many almshouses; this common is allowed by physicians to be the best air in *England*; the market is weekly on Thursday, which is very considerable, especially for poultry for *London*, particularly for fat geese and large capons; on *Holy Thursday* annually is a fair, the greatest in *England* for lambs; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

DA'RLINGTON (S.) in the bishoprick of *Durham*, seated in a flat on the *Skerne*, over which is a long stone bridge; is a town considerably large, consisting of several streets, hath a spacious market-place, whose market is weekly on Mondays, which is well furnished with corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions; near this town, at a place called *Oxenball*, are three deep pits, called by the country people *Hell Kettles*, of which the superstition of former times told many wonderful fabulous stories. The water of this town was so famous for bleaching linen, that cloth was wont to be brought out of *Scotland* to be whitened here. In winter-time, for want of paving, the town is very dirty; it has a beautiful church in it, with a high spire; 186 computed, and 243 measured miles distant from *London*.

DA'RTFORD (S.) in *Kent*, seated on the *Darent*, near its influx into the *Thames*, on the high road between *London* and *Canterbury*, is a pretty large town, full of inns and publick houses, has a large market on Saturday, well stored with corn and other provisions, which is much frequented by corn-chandlers and mealmen; here is a large gun-powder mill, which, between 1730 and 1738, has been blown up four times, and no-body received any damage personally; distant from *London* 12 computed, and 16 measured miles.

DA'RTMOUTH (S.) in *Devonshire*, built on the mouth of the river *Dart*, round the west side of the harbour, in a sort of semicircle, on the side of a steep hill; it is both large and populous, and yet but meanly built; though the key is large, and the street before it spacious, where several merchants reside, who trade very successfully to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Italy*, and the plantations, with fish, particularly pilchards, which are caught here in great abundance. The opening into *Dartmouth* harbour is narrow, but the channel is deep enough for the biggest ship whatever; the sides of the entrance are high, and mounded with rocks, and at the entrance stands a strong fort beyond a platform of guns, which commands it, and though the entrance is not above half a mile broad, yet opens so wide, and makes so large a basin, that 500 of the biggest ships may ride with ease and safety; it is an ancient borough-town, which has a good market on Friday, three churches, and is governed by a mayor and his brethren; distant from *London* 165

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computed, and 198 measured miles.

DA'VENTRY (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a good town, but principally depends upon travellers, for support of whom there are many good inns; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, and steward, with 12 freemen; it has a good market on Wednesday, and is 60 computed, and 73 measured miles distant from *London*.

St. DA'VID's (S.) in *Pembrokeshire* in *South Wales*, was anciently both a famous city, and an archbishop's see; it is now a bishop's see, but the town is now so much decayed, that they have but few inhabitants, and are without the convenience of a market, supposed to arise from the barrenness of the soil, and its unhealthy situation; so that there is little to take notice of besides its cathedral, whose roof is higher than any in *England*; it is 207 computed, and 268 measured miles distant from *London*.

DEAL (S.) in *Kent*, is a handsome large town, but has no market, being deemed only a part or member of the port of *Sandwich*; it lies over-against the *Downs*, is the famous road for shipping, for all ships to and from *London*, which makes it much resorted to by the seafaring men, and those who have any dealings with them; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 74 measured miles.

DEAN (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, in the districts of the *Forest of Dean*, is a tolerable town, consisting chiefly of one street; formerly the clothing trade flourished here, but now the chief manufacture is pin-making; it has a good market weekly on Monday, and is 99 computed, and 114 measured miles distant from *London*.

Forest of DEAN (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, is a large tract of ground, and though much curtailed, is still about 20 miles long, and 10 broad, within which are 3 hundreds, several villages, and towns, in which are 23 parish churches, situate between the rivers *Severn* and *Wye*; it was anciently shaded with woods quite thro'; the soil is a wet clay, proper for the growth of oaks, for which this forest was formerly so famous, that most of our ships were made of them: Within its limits many iron mines have been found, the working of which has lessened the forest, and filled it with men and women, instead of trees; tho' there are still many in it: The king hath here a swanmote court, for the preservation of the vert and venison, kept at the speech house, a large building in the middle of the forest; the judges whereof are the verdurers, chosen annually by all the free-holders of the county: For the improvement of the iron mines and forges, a court is held, directed by a steward appointed by the constable of the forest, assisted by juries of miners, who have their particular laws.

DE'BENHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, of itself a tolerable, clean town, as being seated upon an

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an hill, but in the midst of very stiff and dirty roads, which causes it to be but little frequented, and slightly inhabited, as well as meanly built; it has a poor market weekly on Friday; from *London* 68 computed, and 86 measured miles.

DE'DDINGTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, formerly a town-corporate, that sent burgesses to parliament, but does not now; it is governed by a bailiff; and tho' a pretty large town, yet it has but a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 51 computed, and 62 measured miles.

DEE'PING or **DIE'PING** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small market-town, situate in a fenry ground; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 70 computed miles.

DE'NBIGH (S.) the principal town of *Denbighshire*, seated on the hanging of a rocky hill, on a branch of the *Clwyd*, once a place of great strength, when its impregnable castle was in its full vigour, and duly garisoned; the town is moderately large, well built, and chiefly inhabited by glovers and tanners, has a pretty good trade, and is governed by two aldermen, two bailiffs, and 25 capital burgesses, with sub-officers, sends one member to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; 160 computed, and 209 measured miles distant from *London*.

DE'NBIGHSHIRE (S.) in *North Wales*, is a county generally very hilly, some of which hills are so high, that they have continual snow upon them, the tops whereof are the countryman's morning almanack, to denote a fair day by the rise of the vapours from them; it is of a different soil, the western part being heathy, and is much inclin'd to sterility, and but thinly inhabited; the eastern part, beyond the vale of *Clwyd*, is fruitful, but the middle, which is a plain, is both the most pleasant and fertile, and well inhabited with gentry. The bishopricks of *Bangor* and *St. Asaph* have each their jurisdictions in the respective parts of this county, which is from east to west 31 miles long, and from north to south 20; it is divided into 12 hundreds, which contain 57 parish-churches, 4 market-towns, and 6,400 houses; it sends 2 members to parliament. Rye, commonly called amel corn, is produced in the greatest quantity; goats and sheep are also plentiful; besides which there are several mines, that produce great parcels of lead ore, particularly that called the marquis of *Powis's*.

DE'RBY (S.) the principal town of *Derbyshire*; it is a large, neat, populous, and well-built town, consisting of five parishes, and very much improved of late years, by rebuilding one of the churches, the market-place, &c. it is of a very ancient date, and endowed with many privileges, particularly its exemption from paying toll both in *London*, and most other parts of the kingdom; the trade of this

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town is not very considerable, being more inhabited by gentry, than manufacturers, tho' it is a staple for wool; yet the traffick is mostly retail, consisting in buying corn, and selling it again to the high-land countries, in making malt, and brewing ale, for which it is much noted: This town is governed by a mayor, high-steward, nine aldermen, a recorder, 14 brethren, 14 common-councilmen, and a town-clerk; it sends two members to parliament; the assizes are usually held in the town-hall, which is a beautiful stone building; there are three markets kept here weekly, viz. Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; and seven fairs annually; it is 98 computed, and 122 measured miles distant from *London*.

DE'RBYSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, whose form is somewhat triangular, being but six miles broad in the south, and 30 in the north; about 38 miles long, and 200 in circumference; it is divided into six hundreds, in which are nine market-towns, 160 parishes, 56,000 houses, and 283,000 inhabitants; and sends four members to parliament; it is divided into two parts by the course of the river *Derwent*, which rising in the north borders of it, runs quite cross it, and empties its water, which is coloured black by the soil, into the *Trent*, which glides by its southern coast; the soil on each side is of a very different nature, the east and southern parts being well cultivated, fruitful, and full of gentlemens seats, and parks; but the western, which is called the *Peak*, is mountainous and barren, as to corn, grass, &c. but is nearly as advantageous to the inhabitants, by the great number of lead, coal, and iron mines, and quarries, that produce marble, alabaster, and crystal; also mill-stones, grind-stones, scythe-stones, &c. *Buxton-Wells* is much resorted to, and for the same reasons that the *Bath* is frequented, the waters, both hot and cold, having much the same virtues; the three wonderful caves, called the *Devil's Arse*, *Elden-Hole*, and *Pool's-Hole*, are the surprize of all travellers that go to see them.

DE'REHAM, **DEE'RHAM** or **MARKET-DE'REHAM** (S.) in *Norfolk*, this town was almost wholly reduced to ashes, by a terrible fire; but is now beautifully rebuilt; in queen *Elizabeth's* time it belonged to the bishops of *Ely*; but was afterwards in the crown, and was made part of the settlement of queen *Katherine*, consort of king *Charles II.* it is a large town, and hath many hamlets; its market is weekly on Friday, where large quantities of wool are constantly brought; and is distant from *London* 83 computed, and 97 measured miles.

DEVIZES (S.) in *Wiltshire*, is a large and important town, full of wealthy clothiers, who, from making broad-cloths, do now more generally manufacture druggets; it is a borough-town, that sends two members to par-

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parliament: It was formerly much stronger and more noted than at present, its strong castle being neglected; though it is still well inhabited, and has a considerable market weekly on Thursdays, much frequented, for horses and all sorts of cattle, and provisions; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 89 measured miles.

DE'VONSHIRE (S.) is washed by the sea on the northern and southern sides, and is about 54 miles broad in the widest place, and 61 long; it sends 26 members to parliament, has 40 market-towns, and 394 parishes in 33 hundred's; contains about 56,300 houses, and 300,000 inhabitants, and is about 200 miles in circumference. The soil of this county is so different, that some parts are so fertile, as to need no improvement of art; and others so barren, that no art can mend it; but in these sterile parts nature has made ample amends, by fixing many fine mines, that produce tin, lead, &c. and the sea that in a great measure surrounds it, is filled with pilchards, herrings, and other fish, both for their own use, and exportation. The manufactures of this county are chiefly kerseys and serges, in which, it is computed, they deal for 10,000 *l.* per week.

DINASMOUTHYE (S.) in *Merionethshire*, *North-Wales*, a town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 142 computed, and 176 measured miles.

DISS (S.) in *Norfolk*, situate on the side of a hill, upon the utmost confines of the southward part of this county, whose market weekly on Friday is well stored with yarn, linen-cloth, and all manner of eatables and necessaries; 76 computed, and 93 measured miles distant from *London*.

DO'LGELHE or **DO'LGETH** (S.) in *Merionethshire* in *North-Wales*, seated on the *Avon*, in a vale, has a small market weekly on Thursday; it is much noted for *Welsh* cottons, that are disposed of here; the mountains round it are called its walls, which are said to be three miles high, hath a steeple that groweth therein, the bell hanging in a yew-tree; distant from *London* 149 computed, and 187 measured miles.

DO'NCASTER (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, situate on the river *Don*, has been a very ancient town, and formerly much larger and finer than now; but in 759 was so totally destroyed by lightning, that it never recovered its first beauty; some remains of a large castle are still in being, that stood where the church now stands; yet it is a tolerable town, governed by a mayor and six aldermen, and is principally employed in knitting stockings, gloves, waist-coats, &c. It has a good market weekly on Saturdays for cattle, corn, &c. Here are two very large, strong, and lofty bridges over the river *Don*, with a long cause-way, and the remains of the great *Roman* high-way; it is distant from *London*

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123 computed, and 155 measured miles.

DO'RCHESTER (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, was formerly a noted city, and a bishop's see for 460 years, viz. from 634 to 1094, when *Remigius*, its last bishop, translated it to *Lincoln*, from which time it fell to decay, till at last it was of so small account, that it was by some left out of the catalogue of market-towns; though *Ogilby* calls it a fair and large market and shire-town, and a corporation; but sends no members to parliament; it has a large stone bridge over the *Thames*, and is graced with a fine church; distant from *London* 41 computed, and 49 measured miles.

DO'RCHESTER (S.) the principal or shire-town of *Dorsetshire*, built on the banks of the river *Frome*; it is a pretty large town, with three very wide streets, and as many handsome churches, with a fine free-school, almshouses, &c. and though the buildings are neither great nor beautiful, yet being situate on a rising ground, and opening at the south and west ends into sweet fields, and spacious downs, renders it very pleasant and delightful. In the year 1613 it was totally destroyed by fire, except the great church; yet none of the inhabitants lost their lives; it is an ancient corporation, which in the 5th year of king *Charles I.* had a new charter, which gave the government thereof to a mayor, bailiffs, aldermen, and burgesses, with an enlargement of privileges. In the time of the *Romans*, it was one of their winter stations, was walled in, and had a castle, which were all demolished afterwards by the *Danes*; it was for some time famous for making fine broad-cloth, but that trade is now turned into fine serges, selling sheep, and brewing ale; the assizes, quarter-sessions, and elections for knights of the shire are all held here; for which purpose it is accommodated with good inns, and a plentiful market on Saturday; it sends two members to parliament; and is distant from *London* 97 computed, and 123 measured miles.

DO'RSETSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north by *Somersetshire* and *Wiltshire*, on the west by *Devonshire*, on the east by *Hampshire*, and on the south by the *British* chanel; it is about 50 miles long, and in the broadest part about 25 miles over, and its circumference is about 150 miles; its inhabitants are computed at 132,000, and the houses 22,000; it was the first settlement of the *Saxons* in *Britain*, and so continued till its monarch *Egbert* having subdued the rest of the heptarchy, became king of that part of the isle now called *England*: The pleasantness of this county occasioned most of *Egbert's* successors, which were 18 in number, both to reside and be buried in it, and which occasioned many very large palaces to be erected, from whence the gentry took their humour of building their houses vastly large; it sends 20 members to parliament, has 22 market-towns, is divided into

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five divisions, and these into 29 hundreds, which contain 248 parishes; it is seated in a healthful air, and yields all the necessaries of life in great abundance, but particularly sheep, which are so fruitful, that the ewes commonly bring forth two lambs at a time; the pasturage is so very rich and fertile, occasion'd by the mixture of abundance of the sweetest aromatick plants, that the sheep thrive exceedingly; besides which, there is plenty of timber, free-stone, marble, or tobacco-pipe-clay, hemp, barley, &c.

DO'VEY (S.) in *Kent*, is an ancient town, situate among rocks, where the haven itself was formerly; the passage from hence into *France* being nearest and safest, it was ordained, that no person going out of the kingdom to the continent, should take shipping in any other port; it is one of the *Cinque ports*, and was formerly obligated to find 21 ships for war; it was anciently walled in, and had 10 gates, and a castle built by *Julius Caesar*, all which are gone to decay, and also the piers that king *Henry VIII.* built at a vast expence; so that it is now but a poor place, though it keeps up the form of a corporation, and sends two members to parliament; it hath two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, and a fair on *Nov. 11*, which continues 9 days; heretofore were 7 churches, but they are now reduced to two; it is distant from *London* 55 computed, and 71 measured miles; of late the lord-wardens of the *Cinque-ports* have been sworn, and the rest of the business belonging to them in general has been done here,

DOW'NHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a very ancient town, situate exactly upon the crossing of the *Great Ouse*; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 71 computed, and 87 measured miles.

DRAYTON (S.) in *Shropshire*, though but a poor town, has a good market weekly on Wednesday for horses and cattle; it is distant from *London* 118 computed, and 149 measured miles.

DROITWICH or **DU'RTWICH** (S.) in *Worcestershire*, upon the river *Salvoor*, is a town corporate, with 400 houses in it, and four churches; the town is wealthy, and had great privileges granted it by king *John*, whose charter they have still in being; they were also much favoured by king *Edward III.* But in 1290 one of their churches, and a great part of the town, was burnt down, which so reduced it, that it was long in recovering again its former splendor. King *James I.* granted it a new charter, which appoints the government to be by two bailiffs, four justices, and a recorder; the market is weekly on Friday; it sends two members to parliament. This town is famous for the most excellent white salt, which is made here, from the summer to the winter solstice, in such great quantities, that the

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duty or excise comes to 50,000*l.* it is distant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 measured miles.

DRO'NFIELD (S.) in *Derbyshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 140 measured miles.

DU'LVERTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a pretty good town, seated on a hilly moor, whose market is weekly on Saturday, and fairs on *Oct. 28*, and *June 29*, principally for oxen and sheep; the water called *Dusbrook*, a branch of the river *Ex*, runs through it, over which there is a strong stone bridge, with 5 arches; there are some lead-mines in the neighbourhood of this town; it is distant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 measured miles.

DU'NCTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a very ancient, though small borough-town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 67 computed, and 84 measured miles.

DU'NMOW MAGNA (S.) in *Essex*, is a large town, and of great antiquity, situate on the top of a gravelly hill; the market is weekly on Saturday; it is governed by 12 headboroughs, out of whom one is chose annually, who hath the chief authority, and is called a bailiff. At the monastery in this town was the flitch of bacon to be fetched, by any married person that would swear before the prior, and as many other persons as thought fit to be present, kneeling upon two pointed stones, set up for that purpose, that they had not repented of being married within one year and a day after marriage; distant from *London* 31 computed, and 38 measured miles.

DU'NNINGTON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, whose market is weekly on Saturday, and is remarkable for large quantities of hemp and hemp-seed, that is brought here; it is distant from *London* 84 computed, and 99 measured miles.

DU'NSTABLE (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, seated on an hill, in a chalky ground, is well inhabited, and furnished with many good inns, for the accommodation of travellers; it consists of 4 principal streets, answering to the 4 quarters of the world; and on account of the driness of the soil, it has 4 large ponds for publick use, which are never dry, though they are supplied only by rain-water, no springs being to be found, though they have dug 24 fathom deep in search of them; the market, which is weekly on Wednesday, is very large, the town is distant from *London* 30 computed, and 34 measured miles.

DU'NSTER (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a maritime town, on the sea-shore, standing on a low ground, surrounded on all sides with hills, but that next the sea; its market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 164 measured miles.

DU'NWICH (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a very ancient town,

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town, and was formerly one of the *Roman* stations, and a bishop's see; but by the inundation of the sea it is now very much reduced, many of its churches and publick buildings being swallowed up by it, though it has still a weekly market on Saturday, and is a town-corporate, governed by two bailiffs, and other inferior officers, and sends two members to parliament; and has yet remaining two parish-churches; it is distant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 measured miles.

DURHAM (S.) the county is commonly called the *Bishoprick of Durham*, whose greatest extent is 35 miles in length, 30 in breadth, and about 107 in circumference; has one city of its own name, 8 market-towns, 80 parishes, of which 30 are rectories, 21 vicarages, and 29 chapelries; it has 16 rivers, 20 bridges, 21 parks, and 4 castles; is computed to have about 16,000 houses, and 97,000 inhabitants; sends four members to parliament, two for the county, and two for the city; it is a county palatine, of which the bishop has the government, having a distinct sovereignty of itself; the air is sharp and piercing, and the earth yields abundance of coals, lead-mines, &c. especially in the western parts; the other parts produce good corn, pasturage, &c.

DURHAM (S.) this city is a place of great antiquity, is a bishop's see, and sends two members to parliament; is both pleasantly and commodiously situated on a gentle ascent, and almost surrounded by the river *Weare*, over which it has two large stone bridges, by which you enter it, being walled in, and defended by a large and strong castle; it is neatly and compactly built, has six parish-churches, and a cathedral; the buildings are handsome, and the streets well ordered; it is much resorted to by gentry, which occasions a considerable trade; the market is very great weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 200 computed, and 262 measured miles.

DURSLEY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, near the *Severn*, is a good town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 84 computed, and 97 measured miles.

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EASTBORN (S.) in *Suffex*, seated near the sea, and noted for the birds called wheat-eats, which are caught here in great numbers; distant from *London* 52 computed, and 62 measured miles.

EAST-GRINSTED (S.) in *Suffex*, is a good town, with a market weekly on Thursday; it is a corporation, governed by a bailiff and his brethren, sends two members to parliament, and hath the assizes for the county usually kept here; in this town is an hospital, built by *Robert Sackville*, earl of *Dorset*,

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for 31 poor people, which is endowed with 330*l. per Annum*; 25 computed, and 29 measured miles distant from *London*.

EASTLOW (S.) in *Cornwall*, is an ancient borough and port-town, but claims its present privileges by letters patents bearing date *January* 8, 1587, which calls them by the name of a mayor and burgesses, whose number is nine, one of which is always to be mayor, and to have power also to choose a recorder, &c. It returns two members to parliament, who are chose by the mayor, burgesses, and freemen; the town consists of about 200 houses, and the market is weekly on Saturday, of which the corporation has the toll; here is a poor battery kept up with four guns, a parish-church and a chapel; it is distant from *London* 185 computed, and 232 measured miles.

EATON-COLLEGE (S.) in *Buckinghamshire* on the *Thames*, over-against *Windfor*, is a most noble structure, and has a famous school founded by king *Henry VI.*

ECCLESHALL (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a small town whose market is weekly on Friday, and chiefly for pedlary wares; distant from *London* 110 computed, and 136 measured miles.

ECCLESTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, is a market-town; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 192 measured miles.

EDGORTH (S.) in *Middlesex*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; about 10 miles from *London*.

EGREMOND (S.) a borough-town in *Cumberland*, at a small distance from the sea, has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 222 computed, and 287 measured miles.

EGHAM (S.) in *Surrey*, a fair large town upon the western road; distant from *London* 16 computed, and 20 measured miles.

ELHAM or **HE'ELHAM** (S.) in *Kent*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 58 computed, and 62 measured miles.

ELLESMERE (S.) in *Shropshire*, situate on the side of a large meer or water, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 127 computed, and 144 measured miles.

ELY (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, is a large town, but neither populous nor beautiful; its market is weekly on Saturday; it is sometimes called a city, and is a bishop's see, but is unhealthy, although it stands upon a rising ground, occasioned by the fens; it is surrounded by the *Ouse*, and other streams, so that it is commonly called the isle of *Ely*: Its principal glory is its cathedral; it had formerly the privileges of a county palatine, but they are now taken away; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 69 measured miles.

ENFIELD (S.) in *Middlesex*; the ground hereabouts was formerly very fenny; but of late years it has been so drained, that it is now good meadow-ground; the market is

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distant from *London* 90 computed, and 102 measured miles.

FOY or FOW'Y (S.) in *Cornwall*, is situated upon an arm of the sea, which makes a very commodious haven for abundance of shipping, which, though it is narrow, is very deep for three miles up the country: the entrance of which is strongly fortified with block-houses, &c. Formerly it enjoyed great privileges, and fitted many ships at the common charge, which frequently cruized upon the *French*, &c. and thereby greatly enriched themselves; but that procedure has been long at an end, tho' still it is inhabited by many considerable merchants, who send vast quantities of pilchards and other fish abroad, which turns to good account. The town is very ordinary, the buildings being ill contrived, and so confusedly crowded together, that there is no open street belonging to it, only many intricate passages. The corporation consists of a mayor, eight aldermen, two assistants, a recorder, &c. The burgeses are chosen by ail the inhabitants that pay scot and lot; it sends two members to parliament; it is distant from *London* 192 computed, and 240 measured miles.

FRA'MLINGTON (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town, upon a clay hill, defended by the ruins of a large castle, well walled, and a double ditch on one side, and a large meer on the other; the principal building is the church, and the market on Saturday is well frequented; distant from *London* 74 computed, and 86 measured miles.

FRA'MPTON (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, a town pleasantly situated on the river *Frome*, where abundance of excellent trouts and other fish are caught; its market is weekly on Thursday; and is distant from *London* 102 computed, and 117 measured miles.

FRO'DESHAM (S.) in *Cheeshire*, a good port-town upon the river *Mersey*, consisting of one long street, with a castle at the west-end; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 140 computed, and 162 measured miles.

FROME or FROME SE'WOOD (S.) in *Somersetshire*, on the river *Frome*, over which it hath a large bridge; the town is well inhabited by clothiers; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 85 computed, and 99 measured miles.

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GAI'NSBOROUGH (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, was formerly but a small town; but lately by its convenient and pleasant situation on the banks of the *Trent*, by which means ships go and come to and from *London* directly, trade is prodigiously encreased, and the buildings much enlarged; the market is very great weekly on Tuesday; there has very lately an

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act passed to rebuild the parish-church; besides which there are meetings for most of the noted different opinions among the dissenters; it is distant from *London* 115 computed, and 137 measured miles.

GA'RSTANG (S.) in *Lancashire*, an indifferent town, on the *Wyre*; but its market is large, weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 175 computed, and 225 measured miles.

GI'SBOROUGH (S.) a pretty good town in the *North Riding of Yorkshire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 183 computed, and 215 measured miles.

GLAMO'RGANSHIRE (S.) in *S.W.* is of temperate and healthful air, but of a very different soil and situation, the northern parts being extremely mountainous, full of thick woods, very barren, and thinly inhabited; the southern parts are more level, and very fertile both for corn, and feeding great quantities of sheep and cattle; is well inhabited, and thick beset with towns and houses of the gentry; it contains 118 parish-churches, 8 market towns, and sends two members to parliament; at a place called *Newton* in this county, is a well, that swells up when the sea ebbs, and sinks as the flood increases.

GLA'NDFORD or GLA'NDFORD-BRIDGE (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 122 computed, and 153 measured miles.

GLA'STENBURY (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is almost encompassed round with rivers, by which means it is a sort of an island; the town is large, and well built, containing two parish-churches, a good market weekly on Tuesdays, and two yearly fairs, when horses and fat cattle are very plentiful; the story of *Joseph of Arimathea's* being sent hither by the apostle, to preach the gospel, about the year 31, and his actual residence at this place, with the wonders he wrought, the account of the blooming hawthorn-tree upon *Christmas-day*, &c. are not proper subjects for so short an account of things and places as our room obliges us to; this town is distant from *London* 103 computed, and 121 measured miles.

GLOU'CESTER (S.) is the principal place in *Gloucestershire*, being a city, and a bishop's see, tolerably well built, though not fine, and for its obstinate opposing king *Charles I.* has since had all its walls and works demolished, which were very strong; and before its being besieged, had 11 parish churches, 5 of which were then demolished; here is a large stone-bridge over the *Severn*; there are several hospitals, schools, &c. both for teaching and maintaining the poor of both sexes, as well young as old; it returns two members to parliament, and gives the title of duke to a younger branch of the royal family: It is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, out of

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of which the mayor is annually chosen; there are also 24 common-council-men, out of which two are annually chosen for sheriffs; they have also an high-steward (who is usually a nobleman) and a recorder; they are allowed to wear scarlet-gowns, to have the sword and cap of maintenance, and four sergeants at mace. Their present charter was given by king Charles II. dated April 16, 1672, their former charters being resigned: For the regulation of the trade of this city, there are 12 companies associated, the masters whereof attend the mayor upon all publick occasions, in their gowns, with streamers. It contains 12 parishes, though there are but 6 churches, and the cathedral; it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, and four fairs annually. It is a port, and has a large key and wharf on the banks of the river, very commodious for trade, to which belongs a custom-house, with proper officers; but the business is but small, most of the foreign trade being moved to Bristol; this city is a county of itself, and is distant from London 81 computed, and 102 measured miles.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, of a healthful air, and fertile soil, as well for corn as pasturage, yielding plenty of corn, and feeding abundance of cattle, and great flocks of sheep, especially in and near *Cotswold*, whose wool is much esteemed for its fineness; the east part, called *Cotswold*, is somewhat hilly, and is principally employ'd in grazing; the middle part lies low, and is watered by the *Severn*, which renders the plains very fruitful; the western part is overspread with wood, and called *Dean-Forest*, where grow great numbers of excellent timber-trees, for ship-building, &c. coal and iron mines, on which are many furnaces and forges, for working the same; this forest is 20 miles long, and 10 broad, and contains 3 hundreds, 23 parish-churches, 1 castle, 1 abbey, 3 market-towns, 1 mayor-town, and the common thereof (besides the purlieus and abbey-woods) is said to contain 32,000 acres of ground.—The whole county is about 50 miles long, and 25 broad, containing 30 hundreds, in which are 25 market-towns, 280 parishes, 1 castle, 2 forests, 19 parks, several large rivers, 27,000 houses, and about 160,000 people; it sends 8 members to parliament, and is about 140 miles in circumference; it is remarkable for the large manufacture of cheese, tho' that which is so called in London comes principally out of *Wiltshire*, the real cheese of this county going more to Bristol, than to London; the woollen manufacture of this county is exceeding good, and fine, and is very large in quantity.

GODALMING (S.) in *Surrey*, a corporation-town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; the chief magistrate is a warden, to whom is joined eight assistants; the manu-

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facture of this town is clothing, for which it is the most eminent in all the county; the sorts are mixed kerseys, and blue ones for the *Canaries*, which are reported to be the best coloured of any in the kingdom; 28 computed, and 35 measured miles distant from London.

GRAMPOUND (S.) a mean borough-town in *Cornwall*, of no great antiquity; formerly it had a market weekly on Saturday, but is now either quite discontinued, or very little used; it has but one street of about 80 houses, with a small, ordinary chapel; it is a town-corporate, has a mayor, eight magistrates, a recorder, and a town-clerk, and sends two members to parliament; its principal manufacture is in the plover's goods; is distant from London 206 computed, and 252 measured miles.

GRANTHAM (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a borough-town, governed by an alderman, and 12 justices of the peace; has a large market weekly on Saturday, and is a neat, populous, well-built town, and by the greatness of its traffick, enriches many of its inhabitants; it has a fine church, whose spire-steeple is 280 feet high, which by vulgar report is said to stand awry; it has also a fine free-school, that has produced many great scholars; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 85 computed, and 105 measured miles.

GRAVESEND (S.) in *Kent*, is a corporation, governed by a mayor, jurats, &c. It is situated upon the river *Thames*; here is seated one of the block-houses for the securing of the passage of the *Thames* up to London; this being the common landing place for all strangers and seamen, occasions a great resort of all sorts of people, for whose convenience there are weekly two large markets well stored with all sorts of provisions; here all outward-bound ships must stop, and come to an anchor, when a searcher of the customs comes on board, looks after the several coquets, which contain the entries of the several parts of the cargo, if of divers sorts, and this is called clearing. In 1727 the church, and greatest part of this town, was by a dreadful fire burnt down, which is not yet quite rebuilt; by act of parliament made in 1736, it is ordered, that no greater number of passengers shall be taken into the tilt-boat than 40, and in the wherries 10, &c. distant from London 20 computed, and 22 measured miles.

GREENWICH (S.) a market-town of *Black-Heath* hundred, in the north-west of the county of *Kent*, 5 miles from London; it is a neat and healthful place, pleasantly seated in a gravelly soil, on the banks of the *Thames*, and well frequented by gentry; it was formerly the court and birth place of several kings and queens of *England*; the park and hospital for seamen are two extraordinary things in their kind,

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kind, both for beauty and convenience; the kings of *England* have neglected their court there for a long time past.

GRIMSBY (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, seated about half a mile from the *Humber*, is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, bailiffs, &c. the mayor keeps his court weekly on Tuesday, and the bailiffs theirs on Friday; its church is as large as most cathedrals; its houses are well built, of which there are several streets; it is a port-town, but the harbour is but indifferent; 124 computed, and 158 measured miles distant from *London*.

GUILDFORD (S.) in *Surrey*, by some called the county town, upon account of the assizes being often held here, and the election for parliament-men always; though it has neither the county goal, nor the assizes always held here. It is seated on the decline of an hill, and has the river *Wey* navigable quite up to it, which renders its trade considerable for timber, &c. A small woollen manufacture is still carried on here; it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, governed by a mayor, &c. It is a large, handsome, neat, well-built town, with three handsome churches; it hath a good market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 30 measured miles.

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HADLEY (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a large town-corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, common-council, &c. It hath two markets weekly, viz. a large one on Monday for all sorts of provisions, especially meat, and a smaller on Saturday. It has a large, handsome church, a good manufacture of woollen cloth, and is well peopled; distant from *London* 58 computed, and 64 measured miles.

HALESWORTH (S.) in *Suffolk*, a populous town, whose market is large weekly on Tuesday, occasioned chiefly by the linen yarn, which the women of this town, and of the neighbouring villages spin, and bring here in large quantities to sell, to make cloth both for domestick use, and publick sale; distant from *London* 83 computed, and 97 measured miles.

HALIFAX (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a very large and populous town, consisting of several streets well paved, and full of good houses built with stone, pleasantly and commodiously situated upon the river *Kalder*, and from east to west on the gentle ascent of a hill. This town, with its dependencies, is hardly to be matched in *England*, as having a greater number of inhabitants, except *London*; who within 150 years last past, by their industrious application to the woollen manufactures, have greatly enriched

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and encreased the country all about them. The whole is but one parish, though above 30 miles in circumference, which is a vicarage; but there are 11 chapels of ease, two of which are parochial, 16 meeting-houses of different opinions, besides Quakers, who are very numerous in these parts: And as this town, and all the adjacent parts have prodigious quantities of kerseys, shalloons, cloths, &c. continually on the tenters, therefore to prevent their being stole, at their first incorporation they were empowered to punish capitally any criminal convicted of stealing upwards of thirteen-pence half-penny in value, by a peculiar engine, which beheaded them in a moment; but king *James I.* in the year 1620, took it away, and they are now under the ordinary course of justice; there is weekly a very great market on Thursday, for corn and fresh provisions; and in the months of *September* and *October* they are prodigiously thronged from all the neighbouring villages, those being the times when the clothiers buy oxen, &c. to kill and salt up, smoke and dry, for the standing provision of the whole year; it is distant from *London* 140 computed, and 174 measured miles.

HALLATON (S.) in *Leicestershire*, a poor town, in a rich soil, has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 measured miles.

HALSTEAD (S.) a good town in *Essex*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 45 measured miles.

HAMPSHIRE or **HANTSHIRE** (S.) sometimes called the county of *Southampton*, is one of the maritime counties of *England*, bordering southward on the *British* chanel, east upon *Surrey* and *Suffex*, west on *Wiltshire* and *Dorsetshire*, and north on *Berkshire*; in length from *Blackwater* north, to *Bascomb* south, about 54 miles; and from *Petersfield* east, to *Tisbury* west, about 30 miles; in compass about 150 miles. The air is temperate in respect to cold, but thickish, occasioned by the sea, and many rivers that border on, and run through it, which repay the inhabitants for this infelicity with great abundance and variety of curious fish; the soil is rich, both for corn and cattle, pleasant for pasturage, plenteous in woods, and fruitful in all commodities, both for home and foreign consumption, particularly wool and iron, and their manufactures. It is most advantageously situated for trade, having several excellent havens to receive and send out ships of great burden, as *Portsmouth*, *Titchfield*, *Hamble*, *Southampton*, &c. also many creeks that empty themselves into the sea, and the whole coast guarded by strong castles, block-houses, &c. It contains one city, 20 market-towns, 253 parishes, 39 hundreds, 9 forests, 29 parks, 162,350 inhabitants, and sends 26 members to parliament.

HAMPTON-

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HAMPTON-COU'RT (S.) in *Middlesex*, a very magnificent structure, pleasantly seated between two parks well stored with game, first built by cardinal *Wolsey*, who did not quite finish it; but when it came to the crown, *Henry VIII.* very much enlarged it; now it consists of five large courts, set round with neat buildings, which by the improvements and additions made to it by king *William* and queen *Mary*, render it extraordinary beautiful, and especially the gardens; distant from *London* about 12 miles.

HAR'BOROUGH (S.) in *Leicestershire*, a good thorough-fare town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 66 computed, and 84 measured miles.

HAR'LEIGH (S.) in *Merionethshire*, *North-Wales*, a small borough-town, seated on a rock on the sea-shore, but the houses are but mean, and the people few, though governed by a mayor, &c. Its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 161 computed, and 193 measured miles.

HAR'LISTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, a long, dirty town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 95 measured miles.

HARTFORD or **HE'RTFORD** (S.) the shire-town of *Hartfordshire*, is a corporation-town, whose market weekly on Saturday is well stored with corn, and all sorts of provisions. It is built in the form of a Y, with a castle in the middle of the two horns: It contains several streets and lanes, well filled with handsome new-built houses; it is pleasantly situated in a sweet and wholesome air, in a dry vale. Many charters have from time to time been granted to this corporation, still increasing their privileges; but the last granted by king *James I.* anno 1605, grants them to be a free borough, and incorporates them by the name of the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty of the borough of *Hartford*, and by that name to have perpetual succession, &c. that 10 chief burgesses, and 16 assistants, should attend the mayor upon publick business, &c. It sends two members to parliament, which used to be chose by the mayor and burgesses only; but 15 *Charles II.* all the inhabitants who were house-keepers were allowed to vote, and so continue to this day; it hath always a nobleman for its high-steward; it is distant from *London* 20 computed, and 23 measured miles.

HARTFORDSHIRE or **HE'RTFORDSHIRE** (S.) is an inland county, bordering east upon *Essex*, south on *Middlesex*, west on *Buckinghamshire* and *Bedfordshire*, and north on *Cambridgeshire*; its form is nearly circular; it is in circumference about 130 miles, and from *Roydon* north, to *Totteridge* south, about 27 miles, and from *Putnam* in its west part, to *Cheffon-Nunnery* eastward, about 28 miles. Its air is temperate, sweet, and healthful; its soil rich and plenteous, yielding abun-

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dance of corn, cattle, wood and grass, deficient in nothing that yields either profit or pleasure for life. It contains 8 hundreds, 18 market-towns, 120 parishes, and sends 6 members to parliament.

HARTLAND (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 171 computed, and 197 measured miles.

HARTLEPOO'LE (S.) in *Durham*, is encompassed on all sides, but the west, by the sea; its market is weekly on Monday: It is principally noted now for its safe harbour, where the colliers going to and from *Newcastle* put in: It is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, his brethren, and subordinate officers; distant from *London* 187 computed, and 236 measured miles.

HAR'WICH (S.) in *Essex*, seated near the mouth of the *Stour*, is a most noble harbour and fine sea-port, and though it is not a large town, yet it is well peopled, and fortified both by nature and art, towards the sea, by which, and the river, about $\frac{1}{4}$ is encompassed: It is walled in, and the streets in general are paved with a sort of petrify'd clay; one thing remarkable is, that though the entrance into the sea is very wide, being between two and three miles over at high water, yet the chanel where the ships must keep, and come to the harbour, is deep and narrow, on which side there is a very strong fort, well planted with guns, so that no ship can go in and out, but must always be within gun-shot; the packet-boat goes out and comes in from *Holland*, &c. It is governed by a mayor, annually chosen out of 8 aldermen, who with 24 capital burgesses constitute the corporation; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 71 measured miles.

HAS'LEMERE (S.) a borough-town in *Surrey*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday. It sends two members to parliament; and tho' it has but one church, yet it is reported to have no dissenter of any kind live in it; distant from *London* 36 computed, and 41 measured miles.

HAS'LINGDEN (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 150 computed, and 179 measured miles.

HAS'TINGS (S.) an ancient town-corporate in *Sussex*, and one of the *Cinque ports*, seated between a high cliff seawards, and a high hill landwards; hath two streets, in each of which there is a parish-church; it sends two members to parliament, and has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday. This town has several good houses in it, but its harbour, which was formerly famous, is now a poor road for small vessels, having been ruined by violent storms; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 62 measured miles.

HATFIELD

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- HATFIELD, HA'TFIELD REGIS, or KING'S HA'TFIELD** (S.) in *Effex*, sometimes called *Hatfield broad-oak*, a pretty good town, with a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 28 measured miles.
- HA'TFIELD** (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a good town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 17 computed, and 20 measured miles.
- HA'THERLEGH or HA'THERLY** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 194 measured miles.
- HA'VERFORD or HA'VERFORD-WEST** (S.) in *Pembrokeshire, South-Wales*, a borough-town, and county of itself, which sends one member to parliament, is commodiously seated on the side of a hill, and on a creek of *Milford-Haven*, over which it hath a fine stone bridge. It is a good town, strong, well-built, clean and populous; contains three parish-churches, has a good trade, and many vessels belonging to it; the assizes are held, and the county goal kept here; has two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tuesday and Saturday, which are very great, both for cattle and provisions; it is governed by a mayor, sheriff, common-council, and justices of the peace: It enjoys several immunities, and has many gentlemen's seats in and near it; distant from *London* 195 computed, and 254 measured miles.
- HAWKSHEAD** (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 202 computed, and 265 measured miles.
- HAY** (S.) in *Brecknockshire, South-Wales*, a good town, seated between two rivers, having a great market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 135 measured miles.
- HAYLSHAM** (S.) in *Suffex*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 46 computed, and 53 measured miles.
- HEADON** (S.) an ancient borough-town in the *East Riding of Yorkshire*, a handsome, well-built town, with a small haven from the sea, which increases continually; governed by a mayor, &c. but now by reason of the sea's encroaching upon it, it is grown mean; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 141 computed, and 172 measured miles.
- HELMESLEY** (S.) in the *North Riding of Yorkshire*, a town tolerably built with stone and slate houses, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 166 computed, and 197 measured miles.
- HELMSTON or BRIGHT-HELMSTON** (S.) in *Suffex*, a large, but ill-built town, with an indifferent harbour, very populous, especially of fishermen; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 50 measured miles.

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- HE'LISTON** (S.) in *Cornwall*, a good borough-town, whose market is weekly on Saturday: It is well seated upon the little river *Cober*, is one of the five coinage-towns for tin, and has a tolerable harbour for ships a little below it, where the tin-ships load: It is large and populous, and drives a considerable trade; has four large streets, and a handsome church; is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 226 computed, and 294 measured miles.
- HE'MPSTEAD** (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a town-corporate, by the name of the bailiff and inhabitants, &c. it has a great market weekly on Thursday, of corn, and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* about 23 miles.
- HE'NLEY** (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, commonly called *Henley upon Thames*, is the most noted town in the whole county: It is a large corporation-town, governed by a warden, burgesses, and inferior officers; its market is weekly on Thursday, which is very great for timber and all sorts of grain, especially malt; the inhabitants are generally meal-men, maltsters, and bargemen, who carry corn and wood to *London*; the bridge here over the river was formerly built with stone, but is now made of wood; distant from *London* 29 computed, and 35 measured miles.
- HE'NLEY** (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small town, that has a mean market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 84 measured miles.
- HE'REFORD** (S.) is not only the chief place in *Herefordshire*, but also of all the counties west of the *Severn*, being a city and a bishop's see; before the late rebellion it was very strong, and well fortified, and had 6 churches; but during the siege 2 were demolished, and never since rebuilt: It is a large and populous city, but the houses generally old, low, and mean; the streets are very dirty, lying low on the banks of the *Wye*, which almost surrounds it, and which, as often as the freshes swell it, incommodes the inhabitants: It is governed by a mayor, chosen yearly out of 31 citizens, who are called the election, and who is ever after known for an alderman, and clothed in scarlet, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and sundry common-council-men; four of the eldest aldermen are justices of the peace, graced with a sword-bearer, town-clerk, and four sergeants with mace: It hath weekly three good markets, *viz.* Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday: This town carries on a great traffick for gloves, and other leathern wares; but as this is but a poor business, the corporation dwindles, and the city is but thinly inhabited, though the assizes, quarter and petty sessions, and most publick meetings, are held here: It sends two members to parliament, and is 101 computed, and 131 measured miles distant from *London*.

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HEREFORDSHIRE (S.) before the conquest, was reckoned a part of *Wales*, but now, and for many ages past, one of the counties of *England*; this county boasts, that it exceeds in wood, wheat, wool, and water, to which they add various sorts of the fruit called apples, from which is made excellent cyder in very great quantities; it is an inland county, bounded on the north by *Worcestershire* and *Shropshire*, on the east with the *Malverne* hills, which part it from *Gloucestershire*, on the south with *Monmouthshire*, and on the west it is parted from *Brecknockshire* by the *Hatteral* hills: The climate is very temperate and healthful, and the soil exceeding fruitful, by which means many of its inhabitants live to a very great age, it being recorded, that *serjeant Hoskins* entertained king *James I.* among other diversions, with a morice, danced by ten aged people, the sum of whose ages made more than a thousand years: It sends 8 members to parliament, has 8 market-towns, 176 parishes, 11 hundreds, about 15,000 houses, and 90,000 inhabitants, and is 102 miles in circumference, being nearly circular. Formerly, as this county was a frontier between *England* and *Wales*, it was defended by 28 strong castles, to defend it from the *Welsh* invasions, but they are now most of them demolished.

HERLING (S.) in *Norfolk*, is but a small town, but has weekly a good market on Tuesday, chiefly for linen yarn and linen cloth; 75 computed, and 88 measured miles distant from *London*.

HE'XHAM (S.) in *Northumberland*, formerly of great fame and beauty; and the ground, for a considerable distance round it, was called *Hexhamshire*; it is at present a good bailiwick town, on the river *Tyne*; a little above this town, south and north *Tyne* meet, and with a full stream in one channel empties itself into the sea; its market is weekly on Tuesday, and is distant from *London* 211 computed, and 276 measured miles.

HIGHAM FERRIS or **FERRERS** (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, an ancient borough and town corporate, pleasantly seated upon a rising ground on the banks of the river *Nyne*; it is small, but clean, dry, and healthful; governed by a mayor, 7 aldermen, 13 capital burgesses, a steward, &c. has a good market weekly on Saturday, and sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 51 computed, and 60 measured miles.

HIGHWORTH (S.) in *Wiltshire*, so called from its situation on an hill in the farthest corner of the county north, has a good market weekly on Wednesday, for cattle, as well as provisions; distant from *London* 60 computed, and 69 measured miles.

HINDON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a small borough town that sends two members to parliament, and whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 90 measured miles.

HINGHAM (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 93 measured miles.

HINKLEY (S.) a small town in *Leicestershire*, whose market is weekly on Monday; it stands pleasantly on an hill, and has a very fair and large church, with a great stone spire, steeple, furnished with a very tuneable ring and chime of bells; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 91 measured miles.

HITCHING (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, near the great wood called *Hitch-Wood*, hath a good corn-market weekly on Tuesday; is governed by a bailiff and four constables; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 35 measured miles.

HITHE or **HYTHE** (S.) in *Kent*, one of the Cinque-ports, but the port is now spoiled by the sea's washing in the sand; it is a corporation, under the name of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of *Hythe*; it sends two members to parliament, and its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 69 measured miles.

HO'DSDON (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a great thorough-fare town, with a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 17 computed, and 18 measured miles.

HO'LBECHE or **HO'LBEECH** (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 84 computed, and 98 measured miles.

HOLDSWORTHY or **HOLSWORTH** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a little town, whose market is weekly on Saturday, distant from *London* 168 computed, and 194 measured miles.

HOLME or **ABBEY-HOLME** (S.) in *Cumberland*, has a small market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 231 computed, and 295 measured miles.

HOLT (S.) a pretty large town in *Norfolk*, with a well-frequented market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 97 computed and 117 measured miles.

HOLY-WELL (S.) in *Flintshire*, *North Wales*, which, though it be not a market-town, yet is very populous, and of late years much increased in buildings; in this town is the famous well, called *St. Winnifred's-well*, which the superstition and designing craft of former times say, was thus occasioned, That a prince of the country ravished this virgin, and because he could not pacify her out-cries, he cut off her head, the blood of whose neck became this spring, from whence they attribute great virtue to it, and many ensigns of credulity still remain there, as crutches, &c. Over the head of this spring or well is a curious chapel, built of free-stone, and in the chancel, on the glass window, is lively portrayed the whole history of *St. Winnifred*, and how her head was set on again by *St. Bruno*. In the well grows a sort of moss, exceeding sweet to the taste, and pleasant to the smell, which is called *St. Winnifred's*

hair: The stream of this well is continual, and so strong, as to form a small river, that drives a large mill; the country people are so strongly tinged with this legend, that though most of them are Protestants, yet they generally believe this story to be true, with abundance more added to it.

HO'NITON (S.) in *Devonshire*, a large thorough-fare town from east to west, which makes it well known; it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; its market was formerly on Sunday, but changed to Friday by king *John*, which still remains; here is carried on a considerable manufacture of white thread; distant from *London* 126 computed, and 156 measured miles.

HO'RN-CASTLE (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, an ancient, large, well built town, having three parts surrounded with water; its market is weekly very great on Saturday; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 123 measured miles.

HO'RN-DON (S.) in *Essex*, a small town, with a weekly market on Saturday; distant from *London* 21 computed, and 25 measured miles.

HO'RSHAM (S.) in *Suffex*, a large, ancient borough, governed by two bailiffs; the county-gaol is here, and frequently the assizes are held here; the market is very great weekly on Saturdays, especially for fowls, which are bought up here to send to *London*; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 measured miles.

HO'WDON or **HO'WDEN** (S.) in the *East-Riding of Yorkshires*, a pretty large town, with a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 173 measured miles.

HUMBER (S.) one of the principal rivers of *England*, which principally is in *Yorkshire*, and into which many of the rivers in the north empty themselves, so that at its mouth it is almost seven miles wide, where it falls into the *German ocean* at *Spurn-head*, a small promontory, or neck of land, by some called *Coney-bill*.

HUNGERFORD (S.) in *Berkshire*, a small town on the banks of the river *Kenet*, in a moorish situation, formerly called *Ingleford Charnom-Street*; this town is remarkable for plenty of good trouts and crawfish; its market is weekly on Wednesday; it is a great thorough-fare, lying in the road between *London*, *Bath*, *Bristol*, &c. distant from *London* 54 computed, and 64 measured miles.

HUNTINGDON (S.) is the county-town of *Huntingdonshire*, situated on a rising ground on the north-side of the *Ouse*, upon which it is a strong pass; it had anciently 15 churches, but through the decline of latter times, and especially the civil wars in king *Charles I*'s time, they were reduced to three; this town principally consists of one long street, which is pretty well built, with a handsome market-place, with convenient passages over the *Ouse*; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, and burgesses; the market is weekly on Saturday; the assizes are constantly held here twice a year, and the county gaol is kept in it;

it is a great thorough-fare upon the northern road, and sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 48 computed, and 57 measured miles.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, surrounded with *Northamptonshire* on the west and north, *Bedfordshire* on the south, and *Cambridgeshire* on the east; the length from north to south 24 miles, and the breadth from east to west about 18 miles, the whole circumference about 67 miles; it is divided into four hundreds, in which are six market-towns, 78 parishes, one large river called the *Ouse*, five bridges, 8,220 houses, and about 50,000 inhabitants; formerly the whole county, or at least the greatest part of it, was forest-land; it now sends four members to parliament.

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I'LCHESTER or **I'VELCHESTER** (S.) an ancient corporation-town in *Somersetshire*, situate on the *Ivel*, over which it has a good bridge; it is governed by a bailiff and twelve burgesses; it sends two members to parliament; has a tolerable market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 104 computed, and 125 measured miles.

I'LFORDCOMB or **I'LFARCOMB** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a pretty safe harbour for ships, by reason of a pile built there; the town consists of one street, about a mile in length from the church to the harbour; distant from *London* 154 computed, and 179 measured miles.

I'LMINSTER (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a pretty large town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 113 computed, and 138 measured miles.

East I'LSLEY (S.) in *Berkshire*, a mean town, whose market is weekly on Wednesday for sheep, whither great numbers are constantly brought from the Downs near it, which yield excellent pasture for them; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 51 measured miles.

I'PSWICH (S.) in *Suffolk*, formerly called *Gippefwich*, its situation is low in a bottom, and forms a sort of semi-circle, by the side of the river; the town is large, extending a mile from *St. Matthew's* to *St. Hellen's* upon the road, and as much from north to south; it has a good bridge over the river *Gippen*, by some called the *Orewell*; formerly it had a commodious haven, and a very great trade, which occasioned it to be very populous, and to have abundance of rich merchants in it, but at present its trade and shipping is much decreased. It is divided into four wards, which contain twelve parishes, with very large streets, and but few people; the town is neat and commodious, though built in the ancient fashion; the market-place is very spacious, and the butchery (which was built by cardinal *Woolsey*, who was born here, and whose father was a butcher) is fine, the inns

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inns are good, and all manner of provisions cheap. It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs, who are justices of the peace, ten portmen, four of which are justices of the peace, two coroners, twenty-four common-council men, two chamberlains, a recorder, and a town clerk, &c. sends two burgeses to parliament; the bailiffs pass fines and recoveries, hold pleas for all manner of actions, both civil and criminal, and appoint the assize of bread, &c. No free-man can be forced to serve on juries out of the town against his will, or bear any offices for the king, but sheriffs for the county; are toll free in all other parts of the kingdom, are intitled to all waifs and estrays, &c. and to all goods cast on shore within their admiralty jurisdiction, which extends on the coast of *Essex*, beyond *Harwich*, and on both sides the *Suffolk* coast; distant from *London* 55 computed, and 68 measured miles. This town has six markets a week, for provisions, but the three chief are Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, when all sorts of goods are brought out of the country; formerly there were 21 churches in this town, of which 12 are still remaining, and the ruins of most of the others; it has yet a good maritime trade, though nothing near so great as formerly; it is very remarkable, that though ships of 500 tons burden may, upon a spring tide, come up very near to the town, and several as large have been built there, yet the river is scarce navigable for the smallest boats above the town.

IREBY (S.) in *Cumberland*, an ancient, but mean town, which has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 225 computed, and 290 measured miles.

St. IVES or **St. IIES** (S.) in *Cornwall*, upon the sea-banks, and as it were hangs over the sea like a tongue; it was formerly called *Pendennis*, is a neat town for this county; the inhabitants are wealthy, and have a good trade in pilchards, and the haven below it is called *St. Iies Bay*, which is now but inconsiderable, by reason of the bay's being almost choaked up with sand; it is a borough that sends two members to parliament; king *Charles I.* anno 1641, renewed their charter, by which he grants them to have a common-seal, a mayor, 12 capital, and 24 inferior burgeses, a recorder, town-clerk, &c. of which the mayor in his office, and a year after, the senior burges and recorder shall be always justices of the peace; they have two markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; the election for members of parliament is made by the corporation, and all the inhabitants that pay scot and lot; distant from *London* 229 computed, and 279 measured miles.

St. IVES (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, is a fair, large, and ancient town, that has a very good market for cattle weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 57 measured miles.

K E N

IVINGO (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a pleasant town, seated among woods, with a weekly market on Friday; distant from *London* 30 computed, and 45 measured miles.

IXWORTH (S.) in *Suffolk*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 64 computed, and 74 measured miles.

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KENDAL (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a large, fair, trading town, particularly for the manufactures of cottons, cloths, druggets, hats, stockings, &c. King *James I.* changed their old charter for a new one, by which he put the government of the town in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 burgeses or common-council men, with inferior officers; the town is pleasantly seated in a good air on the river *Can*, and consists of two great streets crossing one another, and in them a great market weekly on Saturdays for provisions, and also a great beast market once a fortnight; to this town belongs seven trading-companies, viz. meicers, sheermen, cordwainers, tanners, glovers, taylors and pewterers, each of which have an hall to meet in; the church is very large and beautiful, having five rows of pillars in it, and has 12 chapels of ease, with a good free-school well endowed with exhibitions for its scholars in *Queen's College, Oxford*; the clothing trade was first settled here by king *Edward III.* who brought over divers *Dutchmen* to teach the *English*, and placed them in several counties for that purpose; distant from *London* 203 computed, and 257 measured miles.

KENILWORTH (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a handsome, large town, formerly noted for a fine castle, upon which *Robert* earl of *Leicester* spent 60,000*l.* in building, repairing, and beautifying thereof; distant from *London* 78 computed miles.

KENT (S.) is a maritime county, bounded on the east and part of the south by the sea, and the other part by *Suffex*, on the west by part of *Surrey*, and on the north by the *Tbames*; the length from *Ramsgate* in the isle of *Tbarnet* in the west, to the isle of *Grain* northward, is about 56 miles, and about 26 miles broad, which makes the circumference about 160 miles; in the time of the heptarchy it was an intire kingdom by itself; it is in the form of the head of a battle-ax; the air, though thick, upon account of the vapours arising from the sea and rivers that surround it, is yet both wholesome and temperate; the soil towards the east is uneven, rising into little hills; the west is more level and woody, in all places fruitful, and equals any other part of the realm for plenty; it is divided into 5 laths, and they into sundry hundreds, in which are about 39,300 houses, 408 parishes, and 30 towns; it sends ten members to parliament, and contains about 250,000 inhabitants.

K I N

KEESWICK (S.) in *Cumberland*, was formerly a place of good note, but now much decayed; it is seated in a vale, furrounded by very high hills, and is now chiefly inhabited by miners (there being several mines in and near it) who have their smelting-house by the *Darwent* side, which runs by this town, which is the only noted place in *Europe* where black lead is found; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 218 computed, and 283 measured miles.

KETTERING (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, pleasantly seated on a rising ground, is a handsome town, and hath a well-frequented market on Saturday; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 72 measured miles.

KEYNSHAM (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a foggy, smoaky town, whose market is weekly on Thursday: It has a fine stone bridge over the *Avon*, and its principal trade is malting. In the neighbourhood of this town is a quarry, in which are frequently found stones, in form of serpents, but generally without any representation of a head; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 112 measured miles.

KIDDERMINSTER (S.) in *Worcestershire*, a large, compact, and well-inhabited town, situate on the *Stour*; the people are wholly employed in weaving woollen cloths and Lindsey-woolseys, which latter are very rarely made any where else: It is governed by a bailiff, 12 capital burghesses, 25 common-council-men, and proper subordinate officers; it has a good market weekly on Thursdays; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 104 measured miles.

KIDWELLY (S.) in *Caermarthenshire*, *South-Wales*, a mean, though a mayor-town, seated on the *Severn*, frequented chiefly by fishermen, and has two markets weekly, viz. on Thursday and Saturday; distant from *London* 174 computed, and 222 measured miles.

KILGARREN (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, seated on a rock, a very long town, consisting of one street, governed by a portreeve and bailiffs, with a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 189 measured miles.

KILHAM (S.) in the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a town about half a mile long, drily situated upon the *Wolds*: It has a market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 157 computed, and 200 measured miles.

KIMBOLTON (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, a pretty town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 54 measured miles.

KINGSBRIDGE (S.) in *Devonshire*, which although it be but a mean town, yet it has a good market weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 202 measured miles.

KINGSCLERE (S.) a pleasant town in *Hampshire*, seated in the wood-lands, was famous formerly for being the seat of the *Saxon*

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king: Its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 45 computed, and 52 measured miles.

KINGSTON UPON THAMES (S.) (over which it hath a large bridge) in the county of *Surrey*, is a large, well-built, pleasant, and ancient corporate town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; the summer-assizes for the county are usually held here: It was formerly noted for being the place where the *British* and *Saxon* kings were crowned; distant from *London* 10 computed, and 12 measured miles.

KIRBY-MORE-SIDE (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, on the edge of the moors, which though but an indifferent town, yet it hath weekly a good market on Wednesday; distant from *London* 167 computed, and 199 measured miles.

KIRBY-STEVEN or **KIRKBY-STEVEN** (S.) in *Westmorland*, a noted town for stocking-weavers; has a good market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 188 computed, and 224 measured miles.

KIRKHAM (S.) a small town in *Lancashire*, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; and only remarkable for a free-school founded by *Henry Colborn*, citizen of *London*, in the year 1674, in which are three masters; distant from *London* 162 computed, and 191 measured miles.

KIRK-OSWALD (S.) in *Cumberland*, a poor town, with a market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 210 computed, and 259 measured miles.

KIRTON (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a considerable town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 117 computed, and 137 measured miles.

KNA'RESBOROUGH (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a town three furlongs in length, almost encompassed with the deep river *Nid*, and was strengthened with a castle situated upon a craggy rock, which is now demolished, but it is still famous for the sweet spaw, or vitrioline well, the stinking or sulphur well, *St. Mugusse's* well, and the dropping well; likewise for the soil's being exceedingly adapted for the growing of liquorish, and a sort of marle, both yellow and soft, which makes extraordinary manure: This is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; it has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 149 computed, and 175 measured miles.

KNI'GHTON (S.) in *Radnorshire*, *South-Wales*, a fair, well-built town, well frequented, and carries on a tolerable trade, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 114 computed, and 147 measured miles.

KNOTSFORD (S.) in *Cheeshire*, finely situated, and parted as it were into two towns by the brook called *Bickin*, called the upper and the lower towns: The market and town-house where the justices keep the sessions, are in the

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the lower town, and the parochial chapel is in the upper town; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 133 computed, and 156 measured miles.

KRE'KYTHE (S.) in *Caernarvonshire, North-Wales*, a small, poor town-corporate, that has a mean market weekly on Friday; distant from London 171 computed, and 203 measured miles.

KY'NETON (S.) a pretty large, well-built town in *Herefordshire*, whose inhabitants are chiefly clothiers, and who carry on a considerable trade in narrow cloths: Its market is weekly on Tuesday, and is very considerable; distant from London 114 computed, and 146 measured miles.

KY'NETON (S.) in *Warwickshire*, an ancient town, but of no great repute, with a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 61 computed, and 72 measured miles.

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L A'NBEDAR (S.) in *Cardiganshire, South-Wales*, a poor sea-port town, governed by a port-reeve and steward; has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 146 computed, and 175 measured miles.

L A'NCASHIRE (S.) is a maritime county, bounded on the south by the river *Mersey*, by *Derbyshire* on the east, *Yorkshire, Westmorland* and *Cumberland* on the north, and the *Irish* sea on the west; from *Brathey* northward, to *Hakwood* southward, 57 miles; and from *Denton* in the east, to *Formby* in the west, 31 miles; and in circumference 170 miles; in which compass there are computed 40,000 houses, 240,000 inhabitants, 6 hundreds, 27 market-towns, and 60 parishes: The air is fine and sharp, and very wholesome, which occasions many of its inhabitants to live to a great age, and free from distempers, excepting very near the sea-shore, where the people are not so healthy: The soil is generally fruitful, and particularly for pasturage, for here are bred the largest oxen in the whole kingdom; in the level parts great quantities of wheat and barley grow, and though, as in most other places, the hilly parts are generally stony and barren, yet the bottoms or vales produce excellent oats; the moorlands, which are poachy, moist and unwholesome spots, whose surface being pared off, produce a fat sort of short, grassy substance, mixed with earth, which makes excellent fuel, which is come at with very little trouble and expence; other parts bear very good hemp, of which the *Manchester* manufacture is made; and under ground, to reward the toil and industry of its inhabitants, are found many coal-pits, and stone-quarries: It is well stored with waters, which are called, 1. rivers, which produce plenty of excellent fish; and 2. meers, lakes, or great ponds, some of which are very large,

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particularly *Winander meer*, which is about 18 miles in circumference: It is a county palatine, and has enjoyed great privileges ever since king *Edward III.* who made it so in favour of his son, called *John of Gaunt*, duke of *Lancaster*; this county is represented in parliament by 14 members.

L A'NCASTER (S.) the county-town of *Lancashire*, situate near the mouth of the river *Lone* or *Lune*, over which it has a large bridge: The port and castle, which were formerly good, are both now gone to decay, and as the trade is small, so the people are few: It is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and bailiffs, and returns two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 187 computed, and 233 measured miles.

L L A'NDAFF (S.) in *Glamorganshire, South-Wales*, seated on the river *Taaffe*; it is a city, as being a bishop's see, though it is but of small extent, and without a market; the cathedral is grown very old and ordinary, though formerly much famed, and reported to be the first place of religious worship in the Christian way in this island: It is a port-town, and has a very good harbour opening into the *Severn* sea about four miles below the town, which occasions a tolerable trade; distant from London 123 computed, and 147 measured miles.

L L A'NDILOUAWR (S.) in *Caermarthenshire, South-Wales*, on the river *Towy*, over which there is a fine bridge, is a very good town, and has two markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday and Saturday; distant from London 144 computed, and 172 measured miles.

L L A'NELLY or LANE'THLY (S.) in *Caermarthenshire, South-Wales*, a pretty good town, built on a creek of the sea: Its principal trade is sea-coal; it has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 168 computed, and 214 measured miles.

L L A'NGADOCK (S.) in *Caermarthenshire, South-Wales*, is but an ordinary town, but has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 140 computed, and 170 measured miles.

L A'NGPORT (S.) in *Somersetshire*, situated on the banks of the river *Parr*, which is navigable for barges to and from *Bristol*, which occasions a good trade, and makes it much frequented; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 109 computed, and 130 measured miles.

L L A'NHURN (S.) in *Caermarthenshire, South-Wales*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 161 computed, and 194 measured miles.

L L A'NIMDO'VEY (S.) in *Caermarthenshire, South-Wales*, a fine bailiwick and corporate-town, that has two great markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from London 137 computed, and 182 measured miles.

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LLA'NROST (S.) in *Denbighshire, North-Wales*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 165 computed, and 198 measured miles.

LLANTRI'SSEND (S.) in *Glamorganshire, South-Wales*, an ancient borough-town, governed by a port-reeve: It has an ordinary market weekly on Friday; distant from London 127 computed, and 149 measured miles.

LLANV'LLING (S.) in *Montgomeryshire, North-Wales*, is, for this part of the country, esteemed a good town, having a considerable market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 132 computed, and 156 measured miles.

LLA'NYDLOS (S.) in *Montgomeryshire, North-Wales*, a mean town on the *Severn*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 131 computed, and 158 measured miles.

LA'VENHAM or **LA'NHAM** (S.) in *Suffolk*, an indifferent large town, standing upon a branch of the river *Breton* or *Bret*, from which it ascends up a hill of a gravelly soil, on the top whereof is a spacious market-place encompassed with nine streets or divisions, in a clear and wholesome air, which being kept very clean, makes it very pleasant; the common market for provisions is weekly on Tuesday; but there is also a sort of a market for wool on Thursday: Formerly it was noted for making blue cloths, and was divided into three guilds or companies, each of which had their hall; but these companies have been long out of use, and the flapping-trade is now carried on by making serges, shalloons, says, stuffs, and spinning fine yarn for London. The town is governed by six capital burgesses, or headboroughs, who choose inferior officers, hear and regulate the complaints of the poor, preserve good orders in the town, and hold the office for life; it is distant from London 52 computed, and 62 measured miles.

LA'VINGTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, which tho' but an indifferent town, hath two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Wednesday; distant from London 73 computed, and 87 measured miles.

LAUNCE'STON (S.) in *Cornwall*, situate on the top of an hill, is an ancient borough-town, first made free by *Richard* earl of *Poitiers* and *Cornwall*, brother of *K. Henry III.* who granted the burgesses power to choose their own bailiffs, and erect a guild or fraternity of merchants to hold of him, and his heirs; these privileges were often confirmed afterwards, and other liberties added, for anno 1555 queen *Mary* incorporated it anew, and granted the chief magistrate should be called mayor, who with the free burgesses elect two members to sit in parliament; anciently the market was kept on Sunday, and by king *John*, for a fine of five marks, was altered to Thursday, and since to Saturday, as it still

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remains: It is the usual place for the assizes, and the county-goal is kept here, and the elections for knights of the shire are made here; it is distant from London 175 computed, and 209 measured miles.

LE'CHLADE (S.) a small town, standing on the confines of *Berkshire* and *Oxfordshire*; the river *Lecke* runs through it, and empties itself into the *Thames*: Here abundance of barges are employed to carry butter, cheese, &c. to London; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 60 computed, and 74 measured miles.

LEEDS (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a large, wealthy, and populous town-corporate, standing on the north bank of the river *Aire*, with large suburbs on the south side, and both joined by a stately, large, and very strong stone-bridge, so large and so wide, that formerly the cloth-market was kept on it; but upon the increase of business it is now removed to the high street, called *Bridgate-street*, early in the morning, which is a prodigy of its kind; for upon ringing a bell, in a few minutes vast quantities of cloths are laid out for sale, and in about two hours time the bell rings again, and the market is cleared of all the cloth immediately, and then the people of other trades begin their traffick: Whose last charter granted by king *Charles II.* anno 1661, ordered the government to be in a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 24 assistants: It hath two markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday and Saturday, both of which are well furnished with provisions and large quantities of woollen cloths, which are made here, and in the neighbouring villages. In this town are two large churches, and several meeting-houses, public schools, hospitals, and gentlemens seats, &c. distant from London 134 computed, and 182 measured miles.

LEEK (S.) in *Staffordshire*, the metropolis of the moor-lands, a town of note for excellent ale; the buildings are handsome, and the market is considerable weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 116 computed, and 137 measured miles.

LE'CESTER (S.) the chief town in *Leicestershire*, was anciently a large and populous city, said to have been first built by king *Leir*, 840 years before Christ: Its present situation is on the river *Soar*; the principal employ of the people here, and in the neighbouring towns, is stocking-weaving: It was formerly a bishop's see, but now belongs to the bishop of *Lincoln*; it is a borough and corporation-town, governed by a mayor, recorder, 24 aldermen, 48 common-council-men, and two chamberlains: It is plentifully furnished with provisions, having three markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; it was walled in formerly, but in the civil wars the walls were in a great measure demolished, and have not since been repaired; but there

are several gates yet standing: The castle is so far dismantled, as to be unfit for war-like defence, yet it is used to hold the assizes in twice a year: It is divided into five parishes, each of which has a church; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 78 computed, and 99 measured miles.

LEICESTERSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the north with *Nottinghamshire*, east with *Lincolnshire* and *Rutlandshire*, south with *Northamptonshire*, and west with *Warwickshire*: It is a champain country, abounding with corn, but spare of woods, especially in the south and east parts, which are fully supplied with excellent pit-coals; particularly in the north part of this county, much cattle are bred in the hills, which are but thinly inhabited; the air is gentle, mild, and temperate; it is nearly elliptical in form, and is about 24 miles broad, 30 long, and 98 in circumference; it is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 12 market-towns, 192 parishes, 18,700 houses, and 112,200 inhabitants; it sends 4 members to parliament,

LEIGH (S.) in *Lancashire*, a town of small note; distant from London 145 computed, and 184 measured miles.

LEIGHTON or LEIGHTON BUZZARD (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a pretty large town, that has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 33 computed, and 39 measured miles.

LE'MINGTON or LY'MINGTON (S.) in *Hampshire*, is a small, but populous sea-port town, standing upon an hill opposite to the *Isle of Wight*, in the narrow part of the freight called the *Needles*; here is made excellent salt, which supplies, in a great measure, the southern parts of *England*: It is a borough-town, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday. Here is a good port and key, with officers to manage the customs; here are many ship-builders, especially for the merchants service; distant from London 72 computed, and 85 measured miles.

LE'MSTER or LEO'MINSTER (S.) in *Herefordshire*, is handsomely built, and well inhabited; the church is large and beautiful; this town is noted for the best wheat, bread, and wool in *England*; the river *Lugg* runs through it, over which are several bridges: It sends two members to parliament; it is a great thorough-fare between *London* and *Wales*; it is a borough-town, governed by a bailiff, justices of the peace, and 12 capital burgesses; distant from London 104 computed, and 136 measured miles.

LENHAM (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 40 computed, and 48 measured miles.

LESKARD (S.) in *Cornwall*, a town finely seated on an hill, and surrounded with woods and commons, which feed abundance of sheep,

&c. famous for a castle, and a great market weekly on Saturdays, whose chief commodities are leathern wares, such as boots, shoes, &c. with which it serves the neighbouring countries; this town was incorporated the 6th of July 1580, by queen *Elizabeth*, who appointed a mayor and burgesses, &c. it sends two members to parliament, who are elected by nine capital burgesses, of whom one is always mayor, and the 15 assistants, with other free-men: It is a large, populous town, whose houses are handsomely built, and streets well paved, and has a very large church: It is one of the five stannary or coinage towns for the blocks of tin; distant from London 180 computed, and 230 measured miles.

LE'STOFF, LEO'STOFF, or LE'STOCK (S.) in *Suffolk*, a little narrow town, which stands so near the sea, that it seems to hang over it; it has a market weekly on Wednesday: The chief business of the inhabitants of this town is fishing for cod in the north sea, and at home for herrings, mackerel, and sprats; distant from London 94 computed, and 113 measured miles.

LESTW'ITHIEL (S.) in *Cornwall*, was originally built upon a hill, where an old castle still remains; but it is now situate in a vale: It was formerly a place of good trade, but now much decayed, by reason of the river *Fowey's* being so filled up with sand, as to become unnavigable; anciently it was the county-town, and the dukes of *Cornwall* had their residence here; and it is yet a market and borough-town, where the county court is usually kept, and the knights of the shire are here chosen, and also the county weights and measures are kept here, and the lord warden of the stannaries hath his court, prison, and office of coinage: It sends two members to parliament, who are chosen by the 7 burgesses and their 17 assistants; distant from London 188 computed, and 240 measured miles.

LE'VERPOOLE, commonly called **LI'R-POOLE** (S.) in *Lancashire*, of late years is grown very great and populous, and by reason of the great increase of trade is one of the most flourishing sea-ports of *England*, being much frequented by passengers to *Ireland*, &c. so that within these 30 years has been built two new churches, besides meeting-houses, a fine town-house set on arches of hewn stone, with a publick exchange for merchants underneath it; the harbour is defended on the south-side by a castle, and on the west-side by a tower on the river *Mersey*; the customs are so much increased, that there is a collector, comptroller, and customer, besides searchers, waiters, &c. for the management thereof: It is a corporation, governed by a mayor and aldermen; the freemen of this town are also free of *Bristol* in *England*, and *Waterford* and *Wexford* in *Ireland*; the market is weekly on Saturday; they send two members to parliament; distant from London

London 150 computed, and 183 measured miles.

LEW'ES (S.) in *Suffex*, a fine, pleasant, well-built town, in and about which are abundance of noblemen and gentlemens seats; has six parishes and churches; it is a borough-town, and sends two members to parliament; is not under the direction of a corporation, but is governed by the gentlemen of the town; the streets are handsome, and it has two large, fair suburbs adjoining to it; the market is kept weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 40 computed, and 50 measured miles.

LIDBURY (S.) in *Herefordshire*, a fine, well-built town, chiefly inhabited by clothiers; it has weekly a good market on Tuesday; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 118 measured miles.

LIDD (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 63 computed, and 75 measured miles.

LINCOLN (S.) the metropolis of *Lincolnshire*, is a city and bishop's see, very large, and much resorted to, built on the side of a noted hill, where the *Wytham* winds about towards the east, and being divided into three channels, watereth the lower part of it, and sometimes flows into the streets in the upper part, which lies upon the ascent of a hill, upon the top of which stands the cathedral (which is a very fine structure) surrounded with the houses of the prebendaries and gentlemens seats; the steepest part of the ascent of the hill is the best part of the city for trade and business; the communication between the upper and lower town is extremely troublesome, the street being so very steep and strait, that coaches, &c. are obliged to fetch a large compass another way; on both sides in the lower part the river is arched over, so that nothing is seen of it in the main street, but it makes a large lake on the west-side, and has a canal called the *Foss-Dike*, by which it has a communication with the *Trent*, which renders the navigation of that river useful to this city; there are 13 churches in it; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 102 computed, and 128 measured miles.

LINCOLNSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the north with the *Humber*, on the east with the *German* ocean, on the south with the river *Nyne*, and on the west with the rivers *Dun* and *Trent*, so that it may pass for an island; the length north and south, from *Barton* to *Stanford* 55 miles, and the breadth east and west, from *Newton* to *Wintborp* 35 miles, the circumference about 180 miles; the air in the south and east parts is thick and foggy, occasioned by the great fens, yet being gently dispers'd by constant breezes from the sea, is wholesome; the soil in the north and west parts is abundantly fruitful, pleasant, and

rich, yielding both fine corn and good pastures and meadows; but the south and east parts are brackish, and so barren of corn, but produce much greater plenty of wild-fowl and fish than any other parts of the kingdom; it contains 30 wapentakes or hundreds, one city, 630 parishes, 39 market-towns, 40,600 houses, 243,600 inhabitants, and sends 12 members to parliament.

LINTON (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, hath a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 46 measured miles.

LITON (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, with a weekly market on Saturday; distant from *London* 172 computed, and 204 measured miles.

LITCHFIELD (S.) in *Staffordshire*, is a pretty large city, which is well-built, and looks both fine and neat; it stands low, and the country about it is both pleasant and fruitful; on the south-west riseth a small brook, which passing through it divides it into nearly two equal parts, the one called the city, the other the close; over this brook there are two bridges, though the water is but shallow, and by the slowness of its motion looks like a standing pool; in the city, which is divided into several streets, besides many good houses, is the goal for felons, market-place, a fine school, and a very handsome, well-endowed hospital; in the close, there are several gentlemens seats, the cathedral, which is very magnificent, and the streets well-paved, and kept very clean; it is incorporated, under the name of two bailiffs and 24 burgesses, a recorder, who is judge upon occasions, a sheriff, &c. There are weekly two large markets, which are plentifully supplied with corn, and all other provisions; it is a county of itself, whose extent is 10 or 12 miles in circumference, which by the sheriff, &c. is yearly surveyed on the 8th of *September*; it sends two members to parliament, and is distant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 measured miles.

LONDON (S.) the principal or chief city of the *British* empire, and is one of the largest, richest, and most populous cities in the world, and at this time the adjacent parts not only of its own immediate suburbs, but *Westminster*, &c. are vulgarly called by the same name; it is a prodigy of streets and buildings, filled with the palaces of its kings, queens, princes, and noblemen, as well as the great houses of the gentry, and common ones of its tradesmen, together with a great number of magnificent churches, and publick halls and offices; it is said to be originally built 1107 years before the birth of Christ, and 350 before *Rome*; in the time of the *Britains*, it was always the chief city of the *Trinobantes*, and the royal seat of their kings; under the *Romans*, it was governed by a prefect, like *Rome* itself, who was sent yearly by the senate to administer justice to the inhabitants;

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inhabitants; in after times it was under diverse sorts of laws, and its chief civil magistrate at first was called a port-reeve, which by king *Richard I.* was changed into a bailiff, and by king *John* into lord mayor, as it still remain; *Henry III.* ordered not only the mayor and sheriffs to be chosen yearly, but also certain persons to assist him, who were called aldermen, were to be annually elected; but this proving inconvenient, in a few years after, the said king made the office of alderman to be perpetual during life; anno 1224, he granted to the commonalty of the city of *London*, to have a common seal; in 1226 he further granted the citizens the liberty of free warren, and that they should pass toll-free throughout *England*; king *Edward I.* ordered, that the mayor should be appraised like the aldermen; these, with many other great privileges, were granted them by sundry other kings, which they enjoyed till the year 1683, when by a *quo warranto* they were deprived of them all, and so remained till *Christmas* 1688, when the lord chancellor *Jefferies* brought them their charter again; but lest this restitution should be defective, they procured an act of parliament 2 *William* and *Mary*, which revers'd the said judgment, made their several acts valid, &c. so that now the civil government thereof is by the chief magistrate, called the lord mayor, who sits every morning in the house or place where he keeps his mayoralty, to hear the complaints of, and do justice to the citizens, and once in a month or six weeks as chief judge of oyer and terminer, or gaol-delivery of *Newgate*, both for the city of *London* and county of *Middlesex*; his ordinary jurisdiction extends all over the city, and part of the suburbs, and on the river *Thames* eastward to *Yendale* and the mouth of the river *Medway*, and westward as far as *Colney-Ditch*, above *Stanes-Bridge*; the aldermen, who are 26 in number, have each his particular ward or district particularly to attend, and each of these have their deputy or deputies under them, and such of them as have been mayors, and the three next below the chair, are justices of the peace by their charter; the lord mayor is annually chosen on *Michaelmas-Day*; and sworn the 28th of *October* following at *Guild-Hall*, and the 29th before the barons of the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*; but if the person thus chosen (who is commonly the alderman next below the chair) refuse to act, the citizens may fine him at pleasure, unless he can shew a sufficient reason. When an alderman is to be chosen, the mayor calls a ward-mote within that ward, who return two persons to the lord mayor and court of aldermen, who chuse one of them, and if the person, so chose, refuse to hold the office, he is liable to be fined 500*l.* The sheriffs, who are two, are chosen by the livery-men at *Guild-Hall* on *Midsummer-Day*, but they are

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not sworn in till *Michaelmas-Eve* following, when each of them give bond to serve the corporation faithfully; he that refuses to serve after being thus chose, must either swear himself not worth 15,000*l.* or be fined 400*l.* and 20 marks, of which the 400*l.* is paid into the common fund of the city, and the 20 marks to the officers of the several prisons; the sheriffs, by a grant of king *Edward IV.* dated 1473, are to have 16 serjeants, and each serjeant his yeoman; also a secondary, six clerks; a clerk of the papers, four under clerks, and two under sheriffs. There are 72 companies of different trades, 12 of which are the chief, viz. 1. *Mercers*; 2. *Grocers*; 3. *Drapers*; 4. *Fishmongers*; 5. *Goldsmiths*; 6. *Skinner*s; 7. *Merchant-Taylors*; 8. *Haberdashers*; 9. *Salters*; 10. *Ironmongers*; 11. *Vintners*; 12. *Clothworkers*; and if the mayor is not a member of one of these, he must be transferred from that of which he before was free, to one of these 12; each ward annually on *December 21*, chuses a certain number of the most noted inhabitants, who are called common-council-men, who have a share in the government of the city; it is now a bishop's see, who was formerly an archbishop; it is situate upon a rising bank, along the side of the river *Thames*, which is one of the most noted in the whole world, especially for its easy navigation, wholesome water, and great number of ships constantly coming in and going out, with all sorts of merchandize, to all parts of the world; it was for many hundred years surrounded with strong walls, the remainder of which are still visible, but much neglected, and in most places intirely erased, though the several gates are still kept up with much magnificence, two of which are publick prisons, viz. *Newgate* and *Ludgate*. And that nothing may be wanting to render this metropolis compleat in every respect, there are a great number of other prisons, besides the two above, in and near it, each of which have their peculiar privileges; the publick markets, which are many, are constantly and daily supplied with all sorts of provisions, both within the immediate districts of the city, and the adjacent suburbs; for though that part called *Westminster* is a city by itself, and under a particular government, yet by vulgar account all that, and the prodigious increase of new squares, streets, courts, and all other contiguous buildings, are called by one general name, viz. *London*; and the number of inhabitants are computed at about one million of persons; the two cathedrals of *St. Paul's* and *Westminster* are two extraordinary structures of magnificence, the first for its being a curious production of modern architecture, the last of the old *Gothick* way of building; the minute description of these would take up a large volume, and therefore cannot be entered into here.

LONGTOWN (S.) a small town in *Cumberland*,
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land, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 234 computed, and 316 measured miles.

LONSDALE or **KIRBY LONSDALE** (S.) in *Westmoreland*, a pretty large town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 182 computed, and 232 measured miles.

LOUGHBOROUGH (S.) in *Leicestershire*, pleasantly seated among fertile meadows, a handsome town, well-built, and a good market on Thursday; distant from London 86 computed, and 107 measured miles.

LOUTH (S.) is a considerable market-town in *Lincolnshire*, having two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; distant from London 112 computed, and 134 measured miles.

LU'DLOW (S.) in *Shropshire*, on the banks of the *Tame*, over which there is a good bridge; it is a fine, large town, beautified with several handsome edifices, was defended with a strong wall and castle, which now go very fast to decay, yet is very populous, and a place of good trade; the courts for the marshes of *Wales* were formerly kept here; it is governed by bailiffs and burgesses, and sends two members to parliament; has a very great weekly market on Monday; distant from London 106 computed, and 136 measured miles.

LUTON (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a town pleasantly seated between hills; has a large market-house, and a very good market weekly on Monday; distant from London 28 computed, and 29 measured miles.

LUTTERWORTH (S.) a small town in *Leicestershire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; noted for nothing so much as for its zealous rector *John Wickliffe*, one of the first Protestant divines, whose bones were dug up, and burnt by an order of the council of *Constance*, for having in his life-time strenuously preached and wrote against the corruptions of the church of *Rome*; distant from London 71 computed, and 84 measured miles.

LYNN (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a beautiful, rich, populous, and well-built sea-port town, having a very great inland navigation, by which it serves six counties wholly, and three in part with coals, wine, &c. They are very much improved of late years in foreign traffick, especially to *Norway* and the *Baltick*; the *Ouse* brings ships of good burden up to the key, where are good warehouses and conveniences for the performance of the Custom-house business, for which purpose there are settled officers of different degrees; it is an ancient borough-town, and returns two members to parliament; it is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, &c. it contains three parish-churches, and has a wall and a deep ditch round it, by means whereof it may be made very strong by proper batteries, &c. being duly erected; through the streets run two small rivers, over which are built 15 bridges, for the convenience of passing from one part to

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another; it has two good markets weekly, viz. on Tuesday and Wednesday; distant from London 80 computed, and 90 measured miles.

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MA'CCLESFIELD (S.) in *Cheshire*, situate in a forest of the same name, is a very large, ancient, fair town, governed by a mayor, and enjoys great privileges and jurisdictions; the market is weekly on Monday, and the chief manufacture is buttons; distant from London 124 computed, and 151 measured miles.

MA'CHYNLETH (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, is an ancient town, and has a good stone bridge over the *Dovy*, and a market weekly on Monday; distant from London 139 computed, and 183 measured miles.

MAIDENHEAD (S.) in *Berkshire*, an ancient corporation, now governed by a high steward, a mayor, a steward, and ten aldermen; of these ten they annually choose two bridge-masters; the mayor for the last year, the mayor for the present year, and the steward are justices of the peace, and the reigning mayor is clerk of the market and coroner; the mayor and aldermen choose annually two serjeants, who bear the mace; they have a gaol both for debtors and criminals; they have weekly a very good market on Wednesday; it is a large thorough-fare town, with many good inns; it has a large wooden bridge over the *Thames*, for the repair of which the crown allows three trees annually out of *Windfor-Forest*, and the corporation receives toll both for passengers above and under it; distant from London 22 computed, and 28 measured miles.

MAIDSTONE (S.) in *Kent*, on the river *Medway*, over which it has a very fine bridge; it is very considerable, as being the county-town, and the river navigable quite up to it, with hoys and barges of 50 or 60 tons burden, in which are sent to London great quantities of hops, cherries, timber, wheat, &c. The clothing-trade, which was formerly very considerable here, is now generally gone to decay in all this county; the only manufacture now carried on in and near this town, is the making of linen thread; the assizes are generally held here, and elections both for itself and the county are always held here, and all publick business is transacted here; one of the goals for the county is here, and the custody of the weights and measures renewed by the king's standard is also fixed here by act of parliament; it is an ancient borough, whose chief magistrate was called a port-reeve, but queen *Elizabeth* renewed their charter, and called him a mayor, with 12 assistants called jurats; they send two members to parliament; in and near this town is abundance of gentry, which renders it very polite; distant from London 27 computed, and 36 measured miles.

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MA'LDON or **MA'LDEN** (S.) in *Essex*, was of old a *Roman* colony, and is at present a borough-town that sends two members to parliament, and a corporation governed by two bailiffs and aldermen, with a steward, recorder, and under officers; it is a liberty in itself, and has a convenient haven for ships; it consists of one street near a mile long, besides lanes; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 32 computed, and 39 measured miles.

MA'LSBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, situate upon an hill, by the side of the river *Avon*, which almost encompasseth it, and for that reason has six bridges over it; it is an ancient borough-town, formerly defended by a castle, which is now gone to ruin; it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a justice, who is called an alderman, chosen annually; it is a neat town, and carries on a considerable trade in the woollen manufacture, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 74 computed, and 90 measured miles.

MA'LPAS (S.) in *Cheshire*, situate upon an high hill, which was formerly both defended and adorned with a castle, but is now gone to ruin; the church is a stately building, erected in the highest part of the town, and has two rectors, who do duty alternately; the town consists of three streets, well-paved; the market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 157 measured miles.

MA'LTON (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, on the river *Derwent*, over which it has a fine bridge; it is a borough (but no corporation) made up of two towns, viz. the *New* and *Old Malton*, in which are three handsome parish churches, being a town well peopled, and accommodated with good inns, and two markets weekly on Tuesday and Saturday; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 164 computed, and 190 measured miles.

MA'NCHESTER (S.) in *Lancashire*, situate on the *Irwell*, is a very ancient town, and is one of the finest, greatest, and most populous towns in all the *North*, being much increased in buildings; it is much noted for the fustian manufacture, called *Manchester* cottons, also for tickings, tapes, filleting, and thread commodities; it is neither a borough nor a corporation; the market, which is very great, is weekly on Saturday; here is a very famous private college and hospital, well endowed and furnished with a good library and revenues; distant from *London* 137 computed, and 166 measured miles.

MA'NINGTREE (S.) in *Essex*, an indifferent town, having a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 51 computed, and 59 measured miles.

MA'NSFIELD (S.) a large town in the forest of *Sherwood*, in the county of *Nottingham*,

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well inhabited, and filled with good houses; the principal business of the inhabitants is making of malt; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 99 computed, and 116 measured miles.

MA'RKET-JEW (S.) in *Cornwall*, a sea-port town, with a bad harbour; it is a small town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 228 computed, and 288 measured miles.

MA'RLBOROUGH (S.) in *Wiltshire*, is an ancient borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, 24 burgesses, and other inferior officers; it is a town that has a pretty good shop-keeping trade, but not much of the manufacturing part; its market is weekly on Saturday; the river *Kennet*, made navigable by act of parliament, comes up to it; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 75 measured miles.

MA'RLow (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, situated under the *Chiltern* or *Chalk-hills*, near the *Thames*, over which it has a bridge; it is a pretty good borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 26 computed, and 31 measured miles.

MA'RSFIELD (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; here the clothing manufacture is carried vigorously on; distant from *London* 84 computed, and 102 measured miles.

MA'SHAM (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a small town, whose market was formerly weekly on Wednesday, but is now on Tuesday; distant from *London* 165 computed, and 200 measured miles.

St. MAWS or **St. MAU'DITS** (S.) in *Cornwall*, is a small, poor borough-town, that has but about 30 very ordinary houses, but neither church, chapel, nor market, and yet it sends two members to parliament; *Henry VIII.* built a castle here, to secure the entrance of *Falmouth* harbour, of a circular form, but being of no great strength, it is much neglected, though it has a governor, who is allowed 80*l.* per annum, and a deputy, with 26*l.* per annum salary; there are 17 guns, which are alternately attended by two gunners; distant from *London* 220 computed, and 260 measured miles.

MEER or **MERE** (S.) in *Wiltshire*, was formerly a market-town, but is now only a village; distant from *London* 87 computed, and 103 measured miles.

ME'LCOMB or **ME'LCOMB REGIS** (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, on the side of the *Wey*, over-against *Weymouth*, to which it is joined by a handsome timber-bridge; these two towns are now incorporated into one body, and governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. but the two towns both send each two members to parliament; there are two good markets weekly on Tuesday and Friday; distant from

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London 106 computed, and 132 measured miles.

MELFORD (S.) in *Suffolk*; one of the best and largest towns in *England* that is not a market-town.

MELTON-MOWBRAY (S.) in *Leicestershire*, well seated in a fertile soil, and on the banks of the *Eye*, which almost encircleth it, over which are two fine stone bridges: It is a pretty large, well-built town, and has a considerable market weekly on Tuesday, for corn, cattle, provisions, &c. distant from *London* 75 computed, and 88 measured miles.

MENDLESHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, a small town, seated in the midst of the *Dirt*, has a handsome church, and a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 65 computed, and 76 measured miles.

MERCHE (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, a very mean town, but has a small market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 67 computed, and 79 measured miles.

MERIONETHSHIRE (S.) in *North-Wales*, is exceeding mountainous and rocky, very unpleasant, and generally inclined to barrenness, bearing but thin crops of corn, yet is found to feed good flocks of sheep and herds of cattle; the mountains are so high, that in many places two men may stand and discourse together, each upon a several mountain, but must travel several miles before they can meet: It is well-watered with rivers, and stored with deer, fowl and fish; it is but thinly inhabited, though it lies on the *Irish* sea for 35 miles in length, and is about 108 in circumference; it contains 37 parishes, and three market-towns, and sends one member to parliament; its principal commodity or manufacture is wrought cottons.

METHWOLD (S.) in *Norfolk*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 measured miles.

MIDDLESEX (S.) though it be one of the smallest counties in *England* for extent, yet for the fruitfulness of its soil, the multitude of its inhabitants, and the prodigiousness of its traffick, it is the most considerable in all *England*; it is about 80 miles in circumference, and has five market towns, besides the cities of *London* and *Westminster*; but has abundance of large villages filled with fine seats and good houses, occupied by the nobility, gentry, and rich citizens of *London*; it sends 8 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, 4 for the city of *London*, and 2 for the city of *Westminster*.

MIDDLEWICH (S.) in *Cheshire*, a large town, consisting of several streets and lanes well stocked with inhabitants, whose principal business is making of salt, for which purpose there are many excellent pits; it has a good market weekly on Saturday, for provisions; distant from *London* 128 computed, and 156 measured miles.

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MIDHURST (S.) in *Suffex*, a pretty large borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 42 computed, and 52 measured miles.

MIDLAM (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*; the market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 169 computed, and 202 measured miles.

MILBORN-PORT (S.) in *Somersetshire*, an ancient borough-town, that sends two members to parliament; but is neither a corporation nor market town; distant from *London* 137 computed, and 173 measured miles.

MILDEN-HALL (S.) seated on the *Larke*, a branch of the *Ouse*, is a large town, consisting of several streets, called rows, some of which are as large as small towns, pleasant, well built, and full of inhabitants; it has a well-frequented market weekly on Friday, especially for fish and wild-fowl; distant from *London* 57 computed, and 68 measured miles.

MILFORD HAVEN (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, esteemed the best and largest haven in all the *English* dominions, having 5 bays, 16 creeks, and 13 roads, so large and deep, that 1000 large vessels may safely ride there at one time.

MILTON (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, commonly called *Milton Abbas*, an ancient, but poor town, has a small market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 110 measured miles.

MILTON (S.) in *Kent*, seated on a creek in the *East Swale*, an ancient, but small borough-town, governed by a port-reeve; has a considerable market weekly on Saturday, especially for corn, fruit, and provisions, which are sent from hence by water to *London*; here are the famous oyster-beds, from whence come those called the *Milton* oysters; many fishermen live here upon that account; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 42 measured miles.

MINEHEAD (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is a borough and port-town, and being much frequented by passengers to and from *Ireland*, occasions a pretty good trade, and of late years the catching and curing of herrings being very much improved among them, they export very large quantities to the *Mediterranean*, &c. yearly; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 133 computed, and 167 measured miles.

MO'DBURY (S.) in *Devonshire*, a pretty good town, seated in a bottom between two hills, has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 203 measured miles.

MONMOUTH (S.) the shire-town of *Monmouthshire*, is a very ancient town, and has still remaining parts of walls, lines, curtains, and bastions, and also a large castle now in ruins, that shew it was formerly made a very strong place, and by its natural situation may again

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again be easily made so; it is in no very flourishing condition at present, its principal traffick lying with *Bristol*, and by means of the *Wye*; notwithstanding which it is a handsome, large, and well-built town, situate at the conflux of the *Wye* and *Munerrato*, over each of which it has a bridge, and a third over the river *Trotby*, so that it is almost furrounded with water: It is a borough-town, governed by two bailiffs, 15 common-council-men, a town-clerk, &c. has a very considerable market weekly on Saturday, for corn and provisions: It sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 127 measured miles.

MONMOUTHSHIRE (S.) was formerly part of *Wales*, and is in the diocese of *Llandaff*, but now it is an *English* county, and though it is very hilly and woody, yet it is exceeding fertile and healthful, the hills feeding abundance of cattle and sheep, and the valleys bearing great crops of corn, great quantities whereof the *Bristol* merchants export to *Portugal*, &c. there is also much grass, occasioned by its being exceedingly well watered with a great number of small rivers, which generally empty themselves into the *Severn* sea: It is divided into 6 hundreds, in which are 7 market-towns, and 127 parishes; it is about 80 miles in circumference, and has about 6500 houses, in which are computed about 40,000 persons; it sends 3 members to parliament, viz. 2 for the county, and 1 for the county-town, called *Monmouth*.

MONTGOMERY (S.) a large, handsome town in *North-Wales*, the chief of *Montgomeryshire*, is inhabited by many good families, who have erected many fashionable buildings: It is an ancient borough-town, that sends one member to parliament, and is governed by bailiffs, &c. it is pleasantly situated upon the gentle ascent of a hill, among rich grounds, and was formerly fortified with a powerful castle, and fenced about with a strong wall, all which are now dismantled; it has a very good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 120 computed, and 158 measured miles.

MONTGOMERYSHIRE (S.) one of the northern counties in *Wales*, very hilly and mountainous, but interlaced with fertile valleys, both for tillage and pasturage, and formerly much noted for a good breed of horses; it is part of the diocese of *St. Asaph*, *Bangor* and *Hereford*; it is about 94 miles in circumference, contains 5660 houses, about 40,000 inhabitants, 47 parishes, and 6 market-towns, and sends 2 members to parliament; the vales and meadows upon the banks of the *Severn* are rendered exceeding fruitful, by being overflowed by it, which at the retiring of the waters leave it covered with a thick slime, which is beyond all the manure that art can invent.

MORPETH (S.) in *Northumberland*, upon the

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Wentbeck, which runs through the middle of it; the body of the town is seated on the northern bank, and the church on the southern, near to which stands on a shady hill a large castle, now in ruins: It is a corporation, governed by two bailiffs annually chosen by the freemen, who also chuse two members to represent them in parliament; it has a very good market weekly on Wednesday; it is a post-town, and a good thorough-fare; distant from *London* 224 computed, and 292 measured miles.

MORTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, a pretty large town, seated on an hill, with a good market weekly on Saturday, especially for yarn; distant from *London* 150 computed, and 180 measured miles.

MORTON or MO'RETON-HINDMARSH (S.) in *Devonshire*, had formerly a market weekly on Tuesday, but the market is now disused; distant from *London* 65 computed, and 84 measured miles.

MOUNT-SO'RREL (S.) in *Leicestershire*, situate under a great eminence, on the river *Stour*, over which it has a good stone bridge; the market, which is but small, is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 83 computed, and 104 measured miles.

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NANTWICH or NAMPTWICH (S.) in writings called *Wich-Malbank*, in *Cheshire*, a large, handsome town, consisting of several streets, each of which is adorned with several gentlemens seats: This town has been twice lamentably consumed by fire, viz. *July* 1438, and *December* 1583; the church is a handsome, large structure, in the form of a cross, like a cathedral, with the steeple in the middle, but the maintenance of the minister is poor and mean: The trade of the town is considerable, particularly in the best cheese and salt, which renders the inhabitants wealthy; the market is weekly very great on Saturday, for all sorts of commodities, especially corn and cattle; distant from *London* 126 computed, and 162 measured miles.

NARBATH (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, is a pretty good town, seated on an hill, strengthened with a castle; it has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 168 computed, and 200 measured miles.

NEATH (S.) in *Glamorganshire*, *South-Wales*, a pretty good town, seated by a river of the same name, over which there is a large bridge, up to which small vessels come for their lading of coals, which are got here in great plenty: It is governed by a port-reeve, annually sworn by the deputy constable of the castle of *Neath*; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 148 computed, and 168 measured miles.

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NEE'DHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, a poor town, consisting of one wide and long street, filled with very mean houses; it has a small market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 71 measured miles.

St. NE'OT's (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, commonly called *St. Need's*, a large, well-built town, whose market is weekly well stored with corn and provisions on Thursdays: It is situated on the river *Ouse*, over which there is a fine stone bridge, which makes it very commodious to the whole county; coals being brought here by water, are from hence conveyed to all the adjoining parts of the county; the church is a large, strong, handsome building, but the steeple is esteemed a masterpiece of art and skill; distant from *London* 42 computed, and 52 measured miles.

NEW'ARK (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very handsome, well-built town, situate on the *Trent*, over which it hath a good bridge: It returns two members to parliament; its noble market-place, and fine spire, make it noted, and its considerable trade makes it rich: It was first incorporated by *Edward VI.* but king *Charles II.* renewed that charter, and added many privileges to that; now it is governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, &c. it hath a great weekly market on Wednesday; distant from *London* 95 computed, and 118 measured miles.

NEW'BERRY or **NEW'BURY** (S.) in *Berkshire*, was formerly very famous for the woollen manufactory in broad cloths, but that branch of trade is removed more westward, and instead thereof, the making of stuffs, called druggets, principally employ the inhabitants: It is seated in a very fruitful plain, and watered by the *Kenet*; the streets, which are many, are spacious, and particularly the market-place, where is a very handsome *Guild-Hall*: It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, high-steward, recorder, aldermen, and capital burgesses; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 57 measured miles.

NEW'BOROUGH (S.) in the *Isle of Anglesea*, over-against *Caernarvon* in *North-Wales*, a small town, governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 190 computed, and 227 measured miles.

NEW-CA'STLE (S.) upon *Tyne*, in *Northumberland*, over which is a stately stone bridge of seven large arches, that parts the counties of *Durham* and *Northumberland*, and upon which is a street of houses like *London-Bridge*; of late years both the trade (especially in coals) and the people of this town, are vastly increased: It is a borough, which is a town and county of itself, and is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, &c. sends two members to parliament, and has two large markets weekly on Tuesday and Saturday; it has a fine *Exchange* for the

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merchants, &c. a noble key for landing and shipping goods, and a sumptuous house for the mayor: It has seven churches, and many meeting-houses; it is a place of great strength, being surrounded with a very strong stone wall, in which are seven fine gates; distant from *London* 212 computed, and 276 measured miles.

NEW-CA'STLE (S.) in *Caermarthenshire*, *South-Wales*, an indifferent good town upon the *Tivy*, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 203 measured miles.

NEW-CA'STLE or **NEW-CA'STLE UNDER-LINE** (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a borough-town, whose streets are large, broad, and paved, but most part of the buildings are low and thatch'd: It is governed by a mayor, two justices, two bailiffs, 24 common-councilmen, &c. with the privilege of holding pleas for actions under 40*l.* sends two members to parliament, and has a good market weekly on Monday for common traffick, and once a fortnight a great beast-market on the same day; the clothing-trade flourishes here, and the town is surrounded with coal-pits; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 148 measured miles.

NEW'ENT (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a tolerable town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 89 computed, and 104 measured miles.

NEW-MARKET (S.) is both in *Cambridgeshire* and *Suffolk*, a handsome-built town, consisting of one long street, the south-side of which is in *Cambridgeshire*, and the north-side in *Suffolk*; it is principally noted for the horse-races that are run here annually; it has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 62 measured miles.

NEWNHAM (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, an ancient town, consisting of one street of old houses: It is governed by a mayor; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 107 measured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in the *Isle of Wight*, *Hampshire*, is a large, populous, borough-town, seated on the river *Cozwes*, which is navigable for barges and small vessels up to the key: It was incorporated by king *James I.* and is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, and common-council; sends two members to parliament, and has two good markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday, stored with plenty of all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 85 measured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Pembrokeshire*, *South-Wales*, a large, ill-built, poor town, meanly inhabited, seated on the river *Nowern*, has a good harbour, and is pretty much frequented by passengers to and from *Ireland*, which is its principal support: It is governed by a portreeve and a bailiff; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 166

166 computed, and 200 measured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, is a pretty good town on the river *Ugk*, over which is a good stone bridge: It has a good haven of its own name, which occasions many vessels to come here, whereby a considerable business is carried on; it has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 151 measured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Shropshire*, a very good town, that has a well-stored market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 112 computed, and 134 measured miles.

NEW'PORT (S.) in *Cornwall*; though there are no ancient records to prove this place was ever incorporated, or so much as stiled a borough, it being only a village adjoining to *Launceston*, and has no distinct market, yet being part of the king's demesnes, it challenged a right to return members to parliament the 6th of *Edward VI.* and sending their burgesses, they were admitted, and have exercised this privilege ever since; they yearly chuse two persons, called vianders, at the lord's court, who are the officers that order their elections, and return their representatives, who are chose by all the inhabitants who pay scot and lot, or have burgage-tenure; distant from *London* 175 computed, and 209 measured miles.

NEWPORT-PA'GNEI or **NEWPORT-PA'NNEL (S.)** in *Buckinghamshire*, is a large, well-built, populous town, seated on the river *Ouse*, over which it has two large stone bridges; its market is weekly on Saturday; the manufacture of bone-lace is vigorously carried on here, and in the neighbouring villages; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 54 measured miles.

NEWTON or NEWTOWN (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, seated on the *Severn*, over which it has a good bridge; it has a tolerable market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 141 computed, and 187 measured miles.

NEWTON-ABBOT (S.) a good town in *Devonshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 152 computed, and 187 measured miles.

NEYLAND (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town in a bottom, with a handsome bridge over the *Stour*; the woollen manufacture flourished here very much formerly, but now the principal trade is tays, says, &c. its market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 54 measured miles.

NORFOLK (S.) is a maritime county, and an island of an elliptical form, bounded on the north and east by the *German ocean*, on the south by the rivers *Waveney* and the *Lesser Ouse*, which parts it from *Suffolk*, on the west by the *Greater Ouse*, which parts it from part of *Cambridgeshire*, and by the *Neve*, which parts it from part of *Lincolnshire*: It is a large and populous county,

extending from *Yarmouth* to *Wibich*, viz. east and west, 50 miles, and from north to south, viz. from *Thetford* to *Wells*, about 30; and is 140 in circumference: It contains 31 hundreds, 32 market-towns, 711 villages, 660 parishes, and about 47,200 houses, in which are computed 283,000 inhabitants; it sends 12 members to parliament: The air is of various temperature, according as the soil differs in the several parts of the county; in those parts that are marshy, boggy, and watry, it is aguish and unwholesome; but where it is sandy or clayey, it is pleasant and healthy, filled with fruitful pastures and arable fields, fine seats and gardens; the sea-coast and rivers are well-stocked with excellent fish of several sorts; it hath many good harbours for ships, which occasion much trade; the chief are *Lynn*, *Yarmouth*, *Wells*, and *Blakeney*; the inland parts abound with pleasant springs, and navigable rivers, especially the *Ouse*.

NORTH-ALLERTON (S.) in the *North-Riding of Yorkshire*, seated near the *Swale*; it is a large borough-town, that returns two members to parliament, and hath a great market weekly on Wednesday for horses, corn, cattle, &c. distant from *London* 176 computed, and 229 measured miles.

NORTHAMPTON (S.) was formerly the chief town in *Northamptonshire*, to which it gave name; but king *Henry VIII.* erecting *Peterborough* into a bishop's see, and making it a city, gives that the preference: It is pleasantly seated on the *Nyne*, over which are two handsome bridges; it is walled in, and on an eminence on the western side is the remains of a large castle, now gone to ruin: In the year 1675 it was almost totally destroyed by fire; but was soon after rebuilt, much handsomer than before, being one of the best-built towns in this part of *England*, consisting chiefly of four large and spacious streets, which all meet at *All-Saints church*, which is near the middle of the town: It has 4 churches, 2 hospitals, and a charity-school; the great church, the town-hall, or sessions-house, the goal, and all the publick buildings far exceed any other country-town; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 2 bailiffs, 4 aldermen, 48 common-council-men, a town-clerk, &c. it sends 2 members to parliament; it has three markets weekly on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 67 measured miles.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE (S.) an inland county, situate almost in the middle of *England*, of a very healthful air, and fat and rich soil, both for tillage and pasturage, yielding store of grain, and feeding large numbers of sheep, horses, and cattle; it has been observed, there is less waste ground in this, than in any other county in *England*; the county is populous; it is well watered with rivers

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rivers and fresh streams; and though but a small county, yet is divided into 20 hundreds, which contain 11 market-towns, and 326 parishes; is about 120 miles in circumference, has about 24,800 houses, many of which are noblemens and gentlemens seats, and 149,000 inhabitants; it sends 9 members to parliament.

NORTHLECHE (S.) a small town in *Gloucestershire*, governed by a bailiff and two constables; the market is weekly on Wednesday; the river *Lecke* runs through it; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 80 measured miles.

NORTHUMBERLAND (S.) a county of a sharp and piercing air, much troubled with pinching frosts, boisterous winds, and deep snows; to remedy the inconveniences whereof, nature has furnished them with an inexhaustible quantity of sea-coals; the soil in general is but ungrateful, being very rough, hilly, and hard to be manured, but best towards the sea, having plenty of sea-weed, which makes a good manure: It is a maritime northern county, bordering upon *Scotland*, of a triangular form, bounded on the south with the widest part of the *Tyne*, on the east side by the *German* ocean, and on the west with part of *Cumberland* and the *Tweed*, which parts it from *Scotland*; it is a pretty large county, being about 155 miles in circumference, divided into 6 wardships, containing 46 parishes, 11 market-towns, 22,740 houses, and about 136,000 inhabitants; it sends 8 members to parliament.

NORTHWICH (S.) in *Cheshire*, famous for making of salt, which is of a stronger nature, though not so white a colour, as the salt of the other *Wiches*; it is a very ancient town, and has a market weekly on Friday; its being near the middle of the county, occasions the justices and other gentlemen to meet here frequently, for the dispatch of publick business; distant from *London* 132 computed, and 160 measured miles.

NORWICH (S.) a bishop's see, and a city and county of itself, the metropolis of the county of *Norfolk*, seated near the conflux of the *Windsor* and *Yare*; it is a very ancient city, situate towards the south-east part of the county, upon the side of an hill, encompassed by a deep ditch, and a flint-stone wall, 3 miles in circumference, begun in 1294, and finished in 1309, but is now going fast to decay; it was at first beautified and defended by 40 towers; it has 12 gates for entrance, and 5 bridges over the *Yare*, which runs through the city; it is computed at 8000 houses, and 50,000 inhabitants, out of whom is formed a regiment of soldiers, to be always ready for its defence; the river being navigable, there is a constant traffick between this city and *Tarmouth*, &c. Besides the cathedral, which is a very fine building, the other churches and chapels are about 32; the duke of *Norfolk's*

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and the bishop's palaces; the castle, built on an high hill in the midst of the city, is surrounded by a very deep ditch, over which is a strong bridge, the arch whereof is of an extraordinary bigness; this castle is now gone to decay, and used for the county goal; near it stands the shire-house, which is very handsome; the town-hall stands in the market-place; the *Guild-Hall* was formerly a monastery of *Benedictine* monks; the *Bridewell* is built of flint-stone, squared, so curiously wrought, that no mortar appears; the market-cross is a fine piazza, built very lofty of free-stone; the houses, in general, are new-built and handsome, which by the pleasant intermixture of trees and gardens, renders it exceeding agreeable: The corporation is governed by a mayor, recorder, steward, 2 sheriffs, 24 aldermen, 60 common-council, town-clerk, and under officers; the mayor is yearly elected by the freemen on *May-Day*, out of the aldermen, and sworn in with great pomp and solemnity the 23d of *June* following; the sheriffs are also annually chose the last Tuesday in *August*, one by the court of aldermen, the other by the freemen, and sworn on *Michaelmas-Day* following: The inhabitants both of this place and the neighbouring parts, are almost all employed in spinning, weaving, &c. stockings, bays, serges, shalloons, and other worked stuffs; here are three markets kept weekly, on Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays, which last is exceeding large; this place sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 90 computed, and 109 measured miles.

NOTTINGHAM (S.) the chief town of *Nottinghamshire*, pleasantly situated upon the steep ascent of a sandy rock, and plentifully supplied with all the necessaries of life; the forest of *Sherwood*, which lies on the north side of it, supplying the inhabitants with firing, and the river *Trent* with plenty of fish; on the west side stands a castle upon an exceeding high rock: This town was anciently of great note, and has gone through various different scenes, as the times happened; being by the revengeful disposition of *Robert* earl of *Ferrers* and *Darby*, burnt down; the inhabitants killed, and their goods divided among his soldiers; it is at present the county-town, where the goal is, and where the assizes are held; contains 3 parishes, and has many streets of good houses; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, 2 coroners, 2 sheriffs, 2 chamberlains, a common-council, &c. the *Trent* is made navigable up to the town, over which is a very large stone bridge, consisting of 19 wide arches; but the town does not carry on any extraordinary trade; it sends 2 members to parliament, and has 3 markets weekly, on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; distant from *London* 97 computed, and 122 measured miles.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE (S.) is an inland county,

county, bounded on the north and north-west by *Yorkshire*, on the east by *Lincolnshire*, on the south by *Leicestershire*, and on the west by the river *Erisb*, which parts it from *Darbyshire*; its form is oval, and from *Finningley* in the north part, to *Stearford* in the south, is about 38 miles; and from *Tewerfall* in the west, to *Besthorp* in the east, is but about 19 miles; the circumference is computed at 110 miles: The air is very pleasant and wholesome, and the soil either sandy or clayey, and very fruitful both in corn and grass; and besides it is well furnished with water, wood, and canal coal; here is a sort of stone that grows in this county softer than alabaſter, but being burnt, makes a plaister exceeding hard, which is often used to floor their rooms with, and when spread and dry is as hard as any common stone, and looks as if the whole floor, though ever so large, was one entire stone, without any cracks, shakes, or joints; it is divided into 8 hundreds, in which are nine market-towns, 168 parishes, 17,554 houses, and about 105,000 inhabitants; it sends 8 members to parliament.

NUN-EA'TON (S.) in *Warwickshire*, an indifferent town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 measured miles.

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OAKHAM or **OKE'HAM** (S.) situate in the pleasant valley of *Catmose*, and tho' it is not large, yet it is the county-town of *Rutlandshire*, where the assizes and sessions are held; the buildings whereof are pretty good, especially the church, free-school, and hospital; the castle is gone to decay, and is now used for holding the assizes in, &c. its weekly market on Saturday is pretty well served with provisions; distant from *London* 68 computed, and 94 measured miles.

OAKHAMPTON or **OKE'HAMPTON** (S.) in *Devonshire*, a large borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, burgesses, recorder, &c. hath a very good market for provisions weekly on Saturdays; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 193 measured miles.

OCKINGHAM (S.) in *Berkshire*, is a large, well-frequented town, containing several streets, with a handsome market-house in the midst of the town; its market is weekly on Tuesday, when besides provisions, large quantities of silk-stockings are brought, the manufacture of this place, and the neighbouring villages; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 measured miles.

ODHAM (S.) a small corporate-town in *Hampshire*, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 34 computed, and 41 measured miles.

ONGER or **CHIPPING-ONGAR** (S.) in

Essex, a small town, whose market was formerly on Tuesday, but now it is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 19 computed, and 21 measured miles.

ORFORD (S.) a sea-port borough-town in *Suffolk*, situate at the mouth of the river *Ore*, where it empties itself into the *Ald*; it was anciently a very good harbour, and was also very populous, and much frequented by seamen; but of late years the harbour is almost choaked up, so that it is now but a poor town, whose market is weekly on Monday; it sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, 8 port-men, and 12 burgesses; distant from *London* 73 computed, and 88 measured miles.

ORMSKIRK (S.) in *Lancashire*, a handsome inland town, that has a pretty good trade on the market-day, which is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 156 computed, and 190 measured miles.

OSWESTRY (S.) in *Shropshire*, a small town, inclosed with a wall and a ditch, and fortified with a small castle; it is governed by two bailiffs, burgesses, &c. the market is weekly on Monday, where large quantities of *Welch* cottons used to be brought, but they are now most carried to *Shrewsbury*, and only flannels brought here; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 157 measured miles.

OTLEY (S.) an ordinary stone-built town, in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, built under a high, craggy cliff, that has a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 146 computed, and 175 measured miles.

OU'NEY (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a pretty good town, where a considerable manufacture of bone-lace is carried on; it has a good market weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 47 computed, and 53 measured miles.

OUN'DLE (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, pleasantly seated in a vale on the river *Nenn*, by which it is almost surrounded, over which it has two good stone bridges; it is a handsome, uniform-built town, and has a very good market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 65 measured miles.

OXFORDSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded by *Buckinghamshire* on the east; on the north, where it ends in a cone, with *Northamptonshire* on one side, and *Warwickshire* on the other side; by *Gloucestershire* on the west; and the river *Thames*, which parts it from *Berkshire*, on the south; the air and soil of this county are exceeding pleasant, wholesome, and fruitful; its hills are fully stocked with woods and cattle, and its valleys enriched with corn and pasturage; its length from *Cleydon* in the north-west, unto *Caversham* in the south-east, is about 40 miles; and its breadth about 26, viz. from the said *Cleydon* to *Faringdon* in the south; its circumference is computed at 130 miles; it is divided into 14 hundreds, in which are 15 market-

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market-towns, 280 parishes, about 20,000 houses, 120,000 inhabitants, and one of the finest universities in the world; it returns 9 members to parliament.

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PADSTOW (S.) in *Cornwall*, it is a corporation, but sends no members to parliament; it is a large town, built on a good harbour for shipping to *Ireland*, whither it is said ships with a favourable wind may go in 24 hours; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 194 computed, and 232 measured miles.

PANSWICK or **PAYNSWICK** (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a pleasant, commodious, and healthful town, situated on the river *Stroud*, where the woollen manufacture is carried on; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 94 measured miles.

PATRINGTON (S.) in the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a very ancient town, that formerly had an excellent harbour; its situation is very pleasant, one side viewing the green fields, and on the other beholding the *Humber*; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 142 computed, and 171 measured miles.

PEMBRIDGE (S.) in *Herefordshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 measured miles.

PEMBROKE (S.) the county-town of *Pembrokeshire*, stands on the east shore of *Milford-Haven*, having two fair bridges over the *Creek*; it is the largest, richest, and most flourishing town of all *South-Wales*, being inhabited by many gentlemen, merchants, and other considerable traders, who are reported to employ 200 sail of ships; here is a Custom-house, with proper officers; it was formerly a place of good strength, being fortified with a wall, on which are several towers, having three gates for entrance, and also with a strong castle seated on a rock; but of late years these are gone to decay; it is a town-corporate, governed by a mayor and sub-officers; has a very good market weekly on Saturday, and sends one member to parliament; distant from *London* 177 computed, and 214 measured miles.

PEMBROKESHIRE (S.) in *South-Wales*, is the most extrem western part of *Wales*; the soil is rich and fertile, both for tillage and pasturage, well-stored with cattle; it is almost surrounded with the sea, and replenished with fine rivers, which furnish the inhabitants with plenty of fish and fowl; within the earth are many mines, especially coal-mines; its principal place for shipping is called *Milford-Haven*, one of the greatest and best ports in *Britain*, containing 13 roads, 16

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creeks, and 5 bays, so that 1000 ships may ride safely at a time; part of this county is inhabited by *Flemings*, who were fixed here by king *Henry I.* the place where they live is called *Little England beyond Wales*; the county has 7 hundreds, 145 parishes, and 8 market-towns; it is in the bishoprick of *St. David's*, and sends 3 members to parliament.

PE'NCRIDGE (S.) in *Staffordshire*, particularly famous for its great horse-fair, and especially for saddle-nags; its market, though small, is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 122 measured miles.

PE'NRIZE (S.) in *Glamorganshire*, *South-Wales*, is near the sea, and has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 155 computed, and 187 measured miles.

PE'NRITH or **PER'ITH** (S.) in *Cumberland*, seated on a hill called *Perith-Fell*, near the rivers *Eimont* and *Lowther*, a large, well-built, and populous town, much inhabited by farmers, &c. and tho' it is neither a borough nor corporation, yet the county-sessions are held here, and weekly a great market on Tuesday, which is much resorted to for corn, cattle, and all sorts of provisions, the market-place being very large and commodious for the purpose; the church is lately rebuilt, the roof of which is supported by a number of pillars, the shafts of whose columns are one entire stone, of a reddish colour, hewn out of a quarry that is at the entrance of the town; distant from *London* 221 computed, and 283 measured miles.

PE'NRYN (S.) in *Cornwall*, is a considerable borough-town, seated on a creek of *Falmouth Haven*, westwards, where ships of great burden can easily come up, which by reason of its healthful and pleasant situation, occasions it to be full of considerable inhabitants, who drive a great trade in pilchards and the *Newfoundland* fishery; here are weekly 3 markets, on Wednesday and Friday for corn, and Saturday for all sorts of provisions; the town consists of one principal street, and some small branches; king *James I.* incorporated it, and now it is governed by a mayor, 11 burgesses, or aldermen, and 12 common-council-men, &c. king *James II.* granted a new charter, by which the election of members for parliament (whither it sends two) should be in the magistracy only; but that power was never used, and now all the inhabitants, that pay scot and lot, have votes; distant from *London* 219 computed, and 264 measured miles.

PENSA'NCE or **PENZA'NCE** (S.) in *Cornwall*, is the farthest town of any note west, being 230 computed, and 290 measured miles from *London*; this is a place of good business, is well built and populous, and has a great many ships belonging to it; it is seated on

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Mounts-Bay, in an inlet belonging to it, and hath a considerable market weekly on Thursday.

PENSFORD (S.) in *Somersetshire*, seated on the river *Chue*, a town of good note, and much inhabited by hatters and bakers; it has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 94 computed, and 114 measured miles.

PERSHORE (S.) in *Worcestershire*, an ancient, large, and pretty good town on the river *Avon*, has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 103 measured miles.

PETERBOROUGH (S.) a small city, of great antiquity, seated on the river *Nen*, which is navigable for barges and small craft; it was formerly subject to an abbot, but king *Henry VIII.* turned the monastery into a cathedral, and made it a bishop's see; it is in *Northamptonshire*, and the streets are fair and well-built, but its greatest glory is the cathedral, which is wonderfully fine, especially the west front of columnal work; besides this, there is one parish-church; in the cathedral is a memorandum of one *John Scarlet*, the sexton, who buried *Katharine*, queen dowager of *Henry VIII.* and 50 years afterwards, *Mary* queen of *Scots*, and is said to have buried the whole parish twice over, dying at 95 years of age; there is a handsome market-place, over which the assizes and sessions are kept; the market is weekly on Saturday, supplied very plentifully with all sorts of provisions; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, and recorder, and sends two burgesses to parliament; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 76 measured miles.

PETWORTH (S.) in *Suffex*, is a large, handsome, populous country town, whose market is well supplied with provisions weekly on Wednesday; it standing in a healthy air, and upon an ascent, which renders it very dry, occasions it to be full of gentlemen's families, and well-built houses, both in and round the town; distant from *London* 39 computed, and 46 measured miles.

PHILIPS-NORTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, whose market is considerable weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 84 computed miles.

PICKERING (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a pretty good town, and the market well supplied with necessaries weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 170 computed, and 226 measured miles.

PLIMMOUTH (S.) in *Devonshire*, situated upon the mouth of the *Plim*, between two large inlets of the sea, in the bottom of a large bay, which is encompassed with hills, and the shore is steep and rocky, but the anchorage good; at the entrance is a large rock, which has been fatal to many ships; it is now grown very large and populous (tho' about two centuries ago it was only an inconsiderable village, inhabited only by fishermen) this was

effected principally by the means of its commodious and safe haven, which admits ships of the largest burden without striking sail; the streets are very compact, and well watered, having fresh water brought to it seven miles; at the dissolution of abbeys, &c. king *Henry VIII.* sold the patronage of the church, and the lordship of the borough, to the corporation; the remarkable of this town are,

1. The castles and forts, which king *Charles II.* turned into the modern form, and made it into a strong citadel, which is commonly garison'd with two companies of soldiers, under the command of a governor and lieutenant, and contains a large magazine, five regular bastions, and 165 guns; but the town's greatest security are the forts about the entrance of the harbour, wherein are about 100 guns more. 2. The dock, which is near two miles off the citadel, which is made exceedingly commodious for building and repairing large ships, and also exceeding pleasant to look on, and walk in. 3. Two very fine and large churches, with good revenues affixed to them. The government of the corporation consists of a mayor, 12 aldermen, and 20 common-council-men; they have also a recorder and town-clerk; when a new mayor is to be chose, the acting mayor, and the aldermen, elect two persons, who are called alfurers, and the common-council chuse two more; these four appoint a jury of 36, who elect the new mayor; the acting mayor and his predecessor, and the two senior aldermen, are always justices of the peace; they send two members to parliament, who are chose by the free-men and free-holders of the borough; here are three markets weekly, *viz.* on Monday, Thursday and Saturday, the toll of which, and of the corn, yarn, &c. also the profits of the mill, and the rents of the shambles, all which together are now very considerable, belong to the corporation, but are farmed for 160*l.* per annum, and that applied to the maintenance of the mayor's kitchen; distant from *London* 184 computed, and 215 measured miles.

PLIMPTON (S.) in *Devonshire*, situated on a branch of the *Plim*, a borough-town, that is pretty populous, and sends two members to parliament; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 180 computed, and 220 measured miles.

POCKLINGTON (S.) in the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 152 computed, and 183 measured miles.

POLISWORTH (S.) in *Warwickshire*, had formerly a market weekly on Thursday, but since the dissolution of a famous nunnery that was here, the market has been discontinued, and the town is reduced to a village; distant from *London* 87 computed, and 104 measured miles.

PO'NTEFRAC'T or **PO'NFRAC'T** (S.) in the *West Riding of Yorkshire*, is a town very pleasantly situated in a tract of ground much noted for the great plenty of liquorice and skirworts growing round it; it is a mile in length, and the buildings neat; its market is every Saturday well furnished with meat, corn, and all other provisions; and its fairs are very large for sheep, beasts, and horses, especially about *Palm Sunday*, and the first of *September*; it is a corporation that sends two members to parliament, governed by a mayor and 12 aldermen, who are all justices of the peace; distant from *London* 133 computed, and 170 measured miles.

PO'NTYPOLE (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, a small town, noted for its iron mills; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 113 computed, and 136 measured miles.

POOL (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, a considerable sea-port town, which is a borough and county of itself, inclosed on all sides by the sea, except the north, where it is walled in, and has a gate; the houses are generally low, and built of stone; it has a good haven, and carries on a considerable trade in fish; it lies in a great bay, or inlet of the sea, which comes up to the town; it is noted for having the best and largest oysters in *Great Britain*, which afford more and larger pearls than any others; it is governed by a mayor, &c. and sends two members to parliament; has weekly two markets, viz. on Monday and Thursday; distant from *London* 88 computed, and 111 measured miles.

PO'RLOCK (S.) on the western point of *Somersetshire*, is an indifferent harbour on the *Severn Sea*, which is but very little frequented; its market is now discontinued; distant from *London* 136 computed, and 164 measured miles.

PORTSMOUTH (S.) in *Hampshire*, has the largest and strongest garison and fortifications of any sea-port in *England*; its situation is such, as to render it the best security for the navy in *Great Britain*; it is a well-inhabited and thriving corporation, governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and has two great markets weekly on Thursday and Saturday, stored with all sorts of provisions; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 60 computed, and 73 measured miles.

POT'TON (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, which though but a small town, has weekly a great market on Saturday; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 43 measured miles.

POU'LTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, has weekly a good market on Monday; distant from *London* 168 computed, and 210 measured miles.

PRE'SCOTT (S.) in *Lancashire*, a large town, which is but thinly peopled; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 147 computed, and 177 measured miles.

PRESTEI'GNE or **PRESTAI'N** (S.) in *Rad-*

norshire, South Wales, is the handsomest and best built town in this county, situated in a pleasant valley on the river *Lug*; here the assizes are held, and the county gaol kept; it is well inhabited, and much frequented; its market is weekly on Saturday, which is well stored with provisions, and all sorts of grain, but especially malt, of which they make great quantities, both for their own consumption, and sale to others; distant from *London* 116 computed, and 148 measured miles.

PRE'STON (S.) in *Lancashire*, for its largeness and beauty might very well pass for a city; its principal inhabitants are either gen-try or lawyers; no considerable manufactures being carried on here, renders it but thin of inhabitants; nor is its trade worth noting, though it is a borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, eight head-aldermen, four under-aldermen, 12 common-council-men, a recorder, and sub-officers; the court of Chancery, and other offices of justice, are held here for the county, which is a palatinate; it has weekly three markets well supplied with corn and all sorts of provisions, viz. on Wednesday, Friday and Saturday; it is seated on the *Ribble*, over which it has a large stone bridge; distant from *London* 162 computed, and 211 measured miles.

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QUEE'NBOROUGH (S.) in the *Isle of Sheppey*, in *Kent*, was formerly a noted place, being built by king *Edward III.* about the year 1369; and, by his letters patent, dated *May 10, 1369*, made a corporation, and endowed with many privileges, viz. that of holding two markets weekly, viz. Monday and Thursday, sending two members to parliament, and annually chusing two bailiffs, who, while the castle was remaining, took the oath of allegiance before the governor; but by the demolition of the castle, the town is become poor and inconsiderable, tho' it still sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* about 34 miles.

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R A'DNOR (S.) the chief town of *Radnorshire*, in *South-Wales*, is built near the spring-head of the *Somergil*, in a fruitful valley, at the bottom of a hill, where abundance of sheep are fed; it is a very ancient borough-town, whose jurisdiction reaches 10 or 12 miles about; it is governed by a bailiff and 25 burgeses, keeps a court of plea for all actions without limitation of sum; it formerly was fenced with a wall and a castle, but

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but they are now gone to decay, and the market, which was weekly on Thursday heretofore, is now quite disused; nevertheless, it still sends one member to parliament; distant from London 115 computed, and 150 measured miles.

RA'DNORSHIRE (S.) is one of the six counties of *South-Wales*, whose air is very sharp and piercing; but by its being very mountainous is unfit for corn, the soil being hungry, though not barren, and by its being very well watered and grassy, is fit for cattle, of which there are many bred here; it has 52 parish-churches, and four market-towns; it is in shape triangular, about 90 miles in circumference, contains about 3200 houses, and about 20,000 inhabitants; it sends two members to parliament, viz. the county one, and one for the town.

RA'LEIGH, RAY'LEGH, or RA'GHLEY (S.) a pretty town, of great antiquity, in *Essex*, being an ancient honor, to which belong great privileges, and a court-leet and baron of strange prerogatives; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 30 computed, and 36 measured miles.

RAMSEY (S.) in *Huntingdonshire*, built among fens, separated on the west side from the firm ground almost two bows-shot, by rough quagmires, where formerly up a shallow river vessels used to come, but of late years, with great pains and cost, a firm causeway is made almost two miles in length; it is a good country town, which was formerly noted for its fine abbey; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 55 computed, and 67 measured miles.

RA'SIN, RA'SON, or MARKET-RA'SIN (S.) a small town in *Lincolnshire*, near the spring-head of a little muddy river, called the *Ankam*, which abounds with very good eels; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 114 computed, and 140 measured miles.

RA'VENGLASS (S.) a well-built maritime town in *Cumberland*, seated betwixt the rivers *Ert*, *Esk*, and *Mute*, which, together with the sea, encompasses three parts of the town; the meeting of the *Mute* and *Esk* forms a very good harbour, which encourages several ships and barks to carry on a tolerable trade; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 214 computed, and 272 measured miles.

RE'DDING or REA'DING (S.) in *Berkshire*, is a very ancient town, and formerly very famous for its fine abbey: It is now a very large, wealthy, and handsome-built town, situate on the river *Kenet*, but so near the *Thames*, that the largest barges come up to the town-bridge, where are wharfs to load and unload all sorts of goods, by means whereof a great trade in malt and meal is carried on with London, and all sorts of commodities with the inland counties which are

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brought from London: The town has three large churches, and two meeting-houses; the *Kenet* is exceedingly stored with pike, eel, dace, and particularly trout; it was formerly very much inhabited by clothiers, but now there are but few; it has constantly sent two members to parliament, and in the time of the abbey's flourishing, has had parliaments held in the refectory; the election of members of parliament of this borough is in the mayor, aldermen, and commonalty, who are in all more than 600: It is governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, as many burgesses, with other officers; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 32 computed, and 40 measured miles.

RE'DFORD or RE'TFORD-EAST (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very ancient borough-town, built on the east side of the river *Idle*, over which is a stone-bridge: It sends two members to parliament, and has been, by divers charters from several kings, endowed with large privileges, and by its last, granted the 5th of king *James I.* it was incorporated a-new, by the name of bailiffs and burgesses, appointing the government thereof to be in two bailiffs, called the senior and junior bailiffs, and 12 aldermen; they have also a high-steward, who is commonly a nobleman; they have also two chamberlains, a town-clerk, and two serjeants at mace; the bailiffs are annually elected the first of *August*, and enter upon their office the 29th of *September* following; the senior bailiff is chose out of the aldermen, and the junior bailiff out of the free-men that have served the office of chamberlain; the market is very large weekly on Saturday, especially for hops, barley, and malt; distant from London 110 computed, and 135 measured miles.

RE'PEHAM or REE'PHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, it had anciently three churches in one church-yard, which belonged to three several lordships, viz. *Repeham*, *Hackford*, and *Whitwell*; two of them have been long demolished, and the third, with the greatest part of the town, was destroyed by fire in 1600, and not since repaired, so that there is now only the ruins of one left for use; the market is weekly on Saturday, when a pretty large quantity of malt, which is the chief manufacture of the town, is constantly exposed to sale; distant from London 92 computed, and 111 measured miles.

RI'CHMOND (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, and diocese of *Chester*, is a large borough and corporate-town, well built, generally of stone, fortified by a wall and castle, and inhabited by many gentry as well as tradesmen: It has two churches, and sends two members to parliament; here a very considerable manufacture of woollen stockings, caps, &c. is carried on, and are also brought in from all the neighbouring counties; it is built on the river *Swale*, whose stream

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stream is very rapid, over which is a good stone bridge; the market-place is very spacious, and the streets neat and handsome: It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, &c. its market on Saturday is, weekly, very considerable, both for goods and provisions; distant from *London* 175 computed, and 207 measured miles.

RICHMOND (S.) in *Surrey*, was formerly the seat of several of the kings of *England*, but much neglected till within these few years, when the prince of *Wales*, now *K. George II.* and his consort, taking a liking to it, vastly improved its natural beauty, and thereby occasioned a great resort of nobility and gentry in and near the place; it is about 12 miles distant from *London*.

RICKMANSWORTH (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a pretty considerable country town, which has a small market weekly on Saturday: It is governed by two constables, and two head-boroughs; it stands low, and is watered on all sides, which renders the meadows moorish, cold, and mossy, and consequently neither fruitful, nor healthful; distant from *London* 20 computed miles.

RINGWOOD (S.) in *Hampshire*, a long town, whose houses are thatch'd; it has a great market weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 77 computed, and 97 measured miles.

RIPLEY (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, is a town of one street, three furlongs in length, seated on the river *Nyd*, over which it has a bridge; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 152 computed, and 184 measured miles.

RIPPON (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, is an ancient and large corporate-town, and is at present a very neat, pleasant, and well-built town, being agreeably situated between two rivers, on a rising ground; but what renders it most noted, is its market-place, which is the finest and most beautiful square of its kind in *England*: It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two members to parliament; its market is very considerable weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 158 computed, and 190 measured miles.

RISBOROUGH (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, a small town, seated on the hills, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 29 computed, and 34 measured miles.

ROCHDALE (S.) in *Lancashire*, seated in a vale upon the river *Roche*, is a good town, that has a large market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 145 computed, and 175 measured miles.

ROCHESTER (S.) in *Kent*, is a very ancient city, situate on the east-side of the *Medway*, in a valley encompassed with that river on the west, over which it has a magnificent bridge, and with a weak wall and marsh on the other side: It hath undergone abundance of vicissitudes, according to the times, and has

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been long incorporated, and sent two burgesses to parliament ever since such summonses have been used, viz. from 26 *Edward IV.* It is an episcopal see, and governed by a mayor, 12 aldermen, a recorder, and 12 common-council-men, and hath weekly two markets, viz. on Wednesday and Friday; it consists principally of one long street, built with handsome houses; distant from *London* 27 computed, and 31 measured miles.

ROCKINGHAM (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a small town, that has a weekly market on Thursday; distant from *London* 65 computed, and 83 measured miles.

ROCKLY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a small village, noted for divers large stones like small rocks, pitched up an end, from among which sometimes gush forth violent streams of water, which the country-folks esteem the forerunner of a dearth, and therefore call them *bungers-born*, or *famish rivers*.

ROMNEY or RUMNEY (S.) in *Kent*, commonly called *New Romney*, upon account of the sea's retiring about a mile and a half from the place where it usually flowed to before, and thereby rendering the old port useless, so that a new port and town was forced to be made and built, which is that now describing, and which is one of the *Cinque-ports*, and has been endowed by sundry princes with very large privileges, though now much reduced; for till 15 *Edward I.* anno 1287, it was very populous, and had five churches, but by the breaking in of the sea at that time, a great tract of land was overflowed, many people, and great numbers of cattle were drowned, the haven spoiled, and the course of the river *Rother* turned; this disaster so hurt the place, that at present it is but indifferently peopled, though it is seated on a high hill of gravel and sand, and has a good market for provisions weekly on Saturday; it returns two members to parliament; distant from *London* 61 computed, and 72 measured miles.

ROSELAND (S.) in *Cornwall*, near *Falmouth-Haven*, is a district of very fertile ground, containing several parishes, where great flocks of sheep are fed.

ROSS (S.) a free borough-town in *Herefordshire*, whose market is weekly very large on Thursday, both for cattle and all sorts of provisions; it is a handsome-built town, consisting of two streets, each half a mile long, that cross one another in the middle, containing about 300 houses; distant from *London* 91 computed, and 117 measured miles.

ROTHERAM (S.) in the *West-Riding of Yorkshire*, seated on the river *Don*, over which it has a stately stone-bridge; it is a handsome, neat town, whose houses are built generally of stone; it has a great market weekly on Monday, for corn, cattle, and provisions; distant from *London* 117 computed, and 141 measured miles.

ROTHWELL (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a pretty

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pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from London 58 computed, and 69 measured miles.

ROYSTON (S.) upon the utmost northern border of *Hertfordshire*, and part of the town is in *Cambridgeshire*; it is a good town, and well inhabited, having a great corri-market weekly on Wednesday, at which time there is also plenty of all sorts of provisions; distant from London 33 computed, and 38 measured miles.

RU'GBY (S.) in *Warwickshire*, a small town much inhabited by butchers, has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 92 computed, and 126 measured miles.

RU'GELEY (S.) a handsome, well-built town in *Staffordshire*, finely situated near the river *Trent*; yet its weekly market on Tuesday is but small; distant from London 99 computed, and 126 measured miles.

RU'MFORD (S.) in *Essex*, is a great thoroughfare town, that has two large markets weekly, *viz.* Tuesday for cattle, and Wednesday for corn; distant from London 10 computed, and 11 measured miles.

RU'MNEY-MARSH (S.) in *Kent*, a spacious level, 14 miles long, and 8 broad, of the richest pasture in *England*, gained out of the sea by little and little, but it is very unhealthy for people to live in, which occasions it to be but thinly inhabited; though it is largely privileged, and incorporated by the name of the bailiff, 24 jurats, and commonalty of *Romney-Marsh*, who may hold a court from 3 weeks to 3 weeks, in which they can hold plea for all causes and actions real and personal, civil and criminal; can annually chuse 4 justices of the peace, besides their bailiff, which, with many other privileges, was designed as an encouragement for people to go and settle there, but the unhealthiness of the place is too great a discouragement for many to stay there; though all sorts of cattle thrive and fatten there very soon.

RU'MSEY (S.) in *Hampshire*, a large, ancient, corporate-town, seated upon a good river, and much inhabited by clothiers: It is governed by a mayor, recorder, 6 aldermen, and 12 burgesses, and has a good market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 63 computed, and 79 measured miles.

RU'THEN (S.) in *Denbighshire, North-Wales*, is a large, well-inhabited, and corporate-town, governed by two aldermen and burgesses; it hath a great market weekly on Monday; distant from London 150 computed, and 184 measured miles.

RU'TLANDSHIRE (S.) the smallest county in *England*, being but about 40 miles in circumference, though at present larger than formerly, of almost a circular form: The air being free from fogs, is clear and wholesome, and the soil fruitful: It is in the diocese of *Peterborough*, and contains about 3300 houses, and the most parks of any shire in *England*,

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in proportion to its bigness; it yields plenty of corn, cattle, wool and wood; it is divided into 5 hundreds, in which are 43 parishes, and 2 market-towns.

RY'GATE, REY'GATE, or RHIEGATE (S.) in *Surrey*, is pleasantly situated in a valley called *Holme Dale*: It is a pretty large borough-town, that sends two members to parliament, and has two considerable markets, *viz.* one weekly on Tuesday, the other monthly. In the remains of the ruined castle is a vault of a great depth, at the end of which, is a room large enough to contain 500 persons, in which, it is reported, that the barons met in council against king *John*; in and near this town is gotten excellent fullers earth; distant from London 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

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SA'LISBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, is a very handsome city, and a bishop's see, commonly called *New-Sarum*, because that formerly the city was built upon a high hill, which, for want of water, a bleak air, and other inconveniences, the inhabitants left, and erected themselves houses in the valley at the foot of the hill, and brought rivulets from the rivers *Avon* and *Nadder*, to run through every street, which are many, and are also large and spacious: It is now very populous, and hath two markets weekly, *viz.* on Tuesday and Saturday; its principal glory is the cathedral, which was 42 years in building, and was consecrated by *Boniface*, archbishop of *Canterbury*, Sept. 30, anno 1258, king *Henry III.* and many of the nobility being present; it is a large building, resembling a lantern, having abundance of buttresses on the out-side; the spire is 410 feet high, and being too weak to carry bells, a belfry is erected for them at a small distance from the church; the inside of the cathedral is supported by small pillars, and the choir hath no ascent, but resembling a theatre, is set round with the prebendaries stalls; it is said that this church hath as many windows as there are days in the year, pillars and pilasters as hours, and gates as months; the plain, in which it is built, is exceeding fine pasture-land, where it is supposed that more than 5,000,000 of sheep are constantly feeding: In this city are two particular manufactures carried on, *viz.* fine flannels, and long cloths, for the *Turkey* trade, commonly called *Salisbury whites*: The town-house is a fine building in a spacious market-place; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 70 computed, and 84 measured miles.

SA'LTASH (S.) in *Cornwall*, stands on the sea-shore, on the side of an hill, and contains about 200 families: It was formerly much more considerable both for trade and number of

of inhabitants than it is at present, though it enjoys many privileges, such as receiving a yearly rent for the passage of all boats and barges, anchorage of shipping, &c. by the last charter, granted by king *Charles II.* anno 1682, the corporation now consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, and about 20 free-men, who have liberty to chuse a recorder, elect members of parliament, &c. distant from *London* 184 computed, and 226 measured miles.

SA'LTFLEET (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a small maritime town, which has a market weekly; distant from *London* 115 computed, and 139 measured miles.

SA'NDBACH (S.) a small town in *Cheeshire*, principally noted for its fine stone church, and two stone crosses, upon which are carved the history of Christ's life: The ale of this town is much admired by the drinkers of malt liquor; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 125 computed, and 153 measured miles.

SA'NDWICH (S.) in *Kent*, one of the *Cinque-ports*, of a very ancient date, which has long enjoyed many privileges, and is now a corporation, called the mayor, jurats, and commonalty of the town and port of *Sandwich*; they send two members to parliament, who are called barons; there are two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday; there were formerly four churches, but now there are but three: It was formerly a town of great repute and trade, but by reason of the harbour's being choaked up with sand, it is much fallen to decay; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 70 measured miles.

Old SA'RUM (S.) about a mile from *New-Sarum*, or *Salisbury*, is the remains of the old city, castle, &c. but so far unpeopled now, that it is said there is but one farm-house left; and yet, it is still called the borough of *Old Sarum* (or *Salisbury*) and returns two members to parliament.

SAXMU'NDHAM (S.) in *Suffolk*, is a small town, that has a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 75 computed, and 87 measured miles.

SCA'RBOROUGH (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, an incorporated borough-town, in the shape of an half-moon, built by the sea-side, upon a high and inaccessible rock, yet so large on the top as to contain 18 or 20 acres of good meadow ground, besides the town: It is encompassed by the sea, except on the west side, where it has an entrance by a long, narrow slip of land, where stands a stately tower: It is governed by two bailiffs, a common-council, and inferior officers; it hath two markets weekly, viz. on Thursday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament; it enjoys a good trade, having a commodious key, to which plenty of shipping resort, chiefly employed in the coal-trade, and the fishery; its famous spaw, or purging

waters, occasion abundance of the nobility and gentry to resort hither, so that it seems to rival even the *Bath*, which has occasioned the erecting abundance of new and handsome buildings, for the reception of the company, which renders the place exceeding commodious, and the inhabitants good profit; distant from *London* 169 computed, and 204 measured miles.

SEE'CHING (S.) a town in *Norfolk*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 77 computed, and 94 measured miles.

SEE'CHY (S.) in *Norfolk*, a town whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 79 computed, and 95 measured miles.

SE'LBY (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a populous, though small town, enjoying a very good trade, being seated upon the navigable part of the *Ouse*, whose market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 141 computed, and 172 measured miles.

SE'TTLE (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a pretty good town, that has weekly a considerable market on Tuesday; distant from *London* 165 computed, and 200 measured miles.

SE'VENOKE or **SE'NNOKE** (S.) in *Kent*, so called from seven very large oaks that grew there at the first building the town, but which have long since been cut down: This town is governed by a warden and four assistants, &c. its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 16 computed, and 20 measured miles.

SHA'FTSBURY (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, about four miles west of *Salisbury* plains; it is a great thorough-fare and post-road, which occasions it to be much frequented: It is a very ancient town, whose present form is that of a bow full bent, and standing upon a hill has a fine prospect, which renders it sometimes much put to it for want of water; it had anciently 10 parishes, but has now but three, to each of which there is a church; the houses are generally handsomely built of free-stone: It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, 12 aldermen, bailiffs, and common-council, &c. it sends two members to parliament, and has weekly a very good market on Saturday; distant from *London* 88 computed, and 103 measured miles.

SHE'RNES (S.) in *Kent*, a fortification that has such a line of heavy cannon commanding the mouth of the river *Medway*, that it is impossible for any ships to pass by without leave, or being sunk, built in the stead of the demolished castle at *Queenborough*, a small town, consisting of three streets, and inhabited by various sorts of people, but chiefly by those whose immediate business lies here, or hereabouts; here is a yard with a dock, for the building and repairing the king's ships; it is about 27 miles distant from *London*.

SHE'FFIELD (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a very populous, large town, the streets

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streets narrow, and the houses built with stone, but generally dark and black, by reason of the great number of forges that are continually employed in making all sorts of cutlery wares: It is seated on the river *Don*, over which it has a fine, strong, and large stone bridge; the stream is sometimes so rapid, that it overflows its banks, and does much mischief; the market is weekly, very large, on Tuesday, for many commodities, but especially for corn, which is bought up here, for the supply of some parts of *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*; distant from *London* 115 computed, and 141 measured miles.

SHE'FFORD (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, seated between two rivulets, over each of which there is a bridge; the market is large, and weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 34 computed, and 41 measured miles.

SHE'FNAL (S.) a small town in *Sbropshire*, that has a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 106 computed, and 128 measured miles.

SHEPTON-MALLET or **SHIPTON-MALLET (S.)** in *Somersetshire*, a small and poor town, though inhabited by some wealthy clothiers; its market is pretty large, weekly, on Friday; distant from *London* 92 computed, and 112 measured miles.

SHE'RBOURN or **SHI'REBORN (S.)** in *Dorsetshire*, is a large, populous town, with one collegiate church, a free-school, and an alms-house: It was formerly a bishop's see, which is now removed to *Salisbury*; the medley-clothing is made here; it is finely seated, and well watered, is divided into two parts, both of which is governed by two constables, annually chosen; there are two very great markets for food and cattle weekly on Thursday and Saturday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 118 measured miles.

SHIPTON or **SHI'PSTON** upon **STOWER (S.)** in *Worcestershire*, an ancient town, whose market is very large weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 75 measured miles.

SHI'RBOURN (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a good town, about half a mile long, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 176 measured miles.

SHO'REHAM or **NEW-SHO'REHAM (S.)** a small borough and corporate-town upon the sea-shore in *Suffex*, governed by a constable, burgesses, &c. and is principally inhabited by ship-builders, ship-chandlers, &c. there being abundance of small ships built here; it sends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 46 computed, and 56 measured miles.

SHREW'SBURY, commonly called **SA'LOP (S.)** the metropolis of *Sbropshire*, is a large, beautiful, pleasant, populous, and rich town, full both of gentry and tradesmen, there being besides the common trades necessary in so

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well-peopled a town, large manufactures of flannel and white broad-cloth carried on here, which employs abundance of the neighbouring poor in all the adjacent villages, and enriches both itself and all the country round about it; the *Severn* almost surrounds it, so that it is in the shape of an horse-shoe, over which it has two fine stone bridges, upon one of which is built a fine gate, over whose arch is set up a statue in memory of *Llew-ellin*, the idol of the *Welshmen*, and their last prince of *Wales*; over the market-house is the hall for the woollen manufactures; and though the inhabitants, who are partly *Welsh*, and partly *English*, in general, all talk *English*, yet on a market-day you would think there was not an *Englishman* among them: It is a corporation, governed by a mayor, 24 aldermen, 48 common-councilmen, a recorder, steward, town-clerk, and sends two members to parliament: It has three markets weekly, *viz.* Wednesday and Saturday for all sorts of provisions, which are the best, cheapest, and in greatest plenty of any town in these parts; Thursday is the market-day for *Welsh* cottons, frizes, flannels, &c. which are both made and brought here in great quantities; there was formerly a strong castle, and great abbey, both are now entirely in ruins; it has now five large churches, and several meeting-houses; distant from *London* 124 computed, and 157 measured miles.

SHRO'PSHIRE, commonly called **SA'LOP (S.)** an inland county, in compass about 134 miles, being from *Woolferton* below *Lodlane*, south, to *Over* near the *Trent*, north, 34 miles; and from *Tong* in the east, to *Oswestry*, west, 25 miles, being in an oval form; the air is wholesome, pleasant and good, and all the seasons of the year temperate; so that the corn, hay, fruits, &c. as well as the people, are very plentiful; the soil being of a redish clay is very fruitful, and besides yielding wheat, barley, &c. there are many pits of coal, and mines of lead, iron, &c. it is exceedingly well watered, having many fine rivers and springs, particularly the *Severn*, which yields plenty of fish; the southern parts, being hilly and mountainous, feed large numbers of cattle: It sends 12 members to parliament, has 15 market-towns, and is divided into 15 hundreds, which contain 170 parishes, 23,500 houses, and about 140,000 inhabitants.

SI'DMOUTH (S.) in *Devonshire*, a poor fisher-town on the sea-shore, that has a small market; distant from *London* 130 computed, and 158 measured miles.

SKIPTON (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, a handsome, well-built town among the hills, that has a very large market weekly on Saturday, that not only supplies its own inhabitants with all manner of food and necessaries, but also the neighbouring villages

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situate among parks, whose market was formerly weekly on Tuesday, but is now disused; distant from *London* 196 computed, and 237 measured miles.

STANLEY (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 100 measured miles.

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STOCK-BRIDGE (S.) in *Hampshire*, is a noted thorough-fare town, in the south-western road, and has several good inns, for the entertainment of man and horse; it was formerly a market-town, but now, through its poverty, the market is discontinued, and though it is a borough-town that returns two members to parliament, and is governed by a mayor, &c. yet it is so mean, that it is reported, that they have been forced to make an hostler mayor, when at the same time an inn-keeper carried the mace; they had lik'd to have lost their charter for bribery in chusing parliament-men; distant from *London* 55 computed, and 69 measured miles.

STOCK-PORT (S.) in *Cheshire*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 134 computed, and 160 measured miles.

STOCKTON (S.) in *Durham*, is now a large market-town, that of late years is risen up in the stead of *Tarum*, which was formerly a very good market-town, and is now only an insignificant village. *Stockton*, from no trade nor houses, but poor thatch'd or clay ones, is now a place of great business and resort, full of well-built houses, and governed by a mayor, &c. its market is weekly very

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STONE-HENGE (S.) in *Wiltshire*, upon *Salisbury-Plain*, about six miles north from *Salisbury*, upon the side of the river *Avon*, is one of the most remarkable pieces of antiquity left in this island, being supposed to be some monumental pile for the dead, upon some very extraordinary occasion, though the certainty is not absolutely known; it was at first composed of four large concentrick circles, and the stones, as they are generally called, which compose the lines, are supposed not to have been dug out of any quarry, but to have been made of sand, very strongly cemented together, with some proper glutinous matter, some of them being 28 feet high, and 7 broad, and so laid cross one another, that it surprizes every one that looks at them, though time has so demolished them, that they are now very imperfect, both as to size and form; the number, as they remain now, is 72; but those who desire a more perfect account of these wonderful stones, are desired to peruse *Inigo Jones*, the great architect, his account of this matter.

STONY-STRATFORD (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, an ancient, well-known, frequented town in the *Chester* and *Irish* road from *London*; it is large, and well built of stone; in it are two churches, and a cross erected by king *Edward I.* in memory of *Eleanor* his queen; it has a good stone bridge over the river; the market is weekly on Saturday; the principal manufacture in and near this town is bone-lace; distant from *London* 44 computed, and 53 measured miles.

STORTFORD or **BISHOPS-STORTFORD** (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, from a small, inconsiderable town, is now become a large, handsome, well-built town, being a thorough-fare from *London* to *Cambridge*, *New-Market*, and *St. Edmundsbury*, full of convenient inns, all well supplied weekly on Thursday with all manner of necessaries, at the market; the town is built in the form of a cross, having four streets pointing east, west, north, and south; the river *Stort* runs through it, and parts *Hakin-Hill-Street* from the rest of the town; distant from *London* 25 computed, and 29 measured miles.

STOW or **STOW-MARKET** (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large and beautiful town, with a spacious church

church; here the manufactures of tammies, and such like stuffs, are vigorously carried on; the market is well supplied weekly on Thursday; distant from London 62 computed, and 73 measured miles.

STOW ON THE WOULD (S.) in Gloucestershire, in writings commonly called *Stow St. Edward*, which although it be but a mean town, and has but few inhabitants, yet the parish is 12 miles in compass; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 65 computed, and 77 measured miles.

STRATFORD (S.) in Warwickshire, commonly called *Stratford upon Avon*, a very good town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; it has two churches, and is well filled with houses and inhabitants; its chief commodity is malt, which it makes in great abundance; distant from London 67 computed, and 81 measured miles.

STRATTON (S.) in Cornwall, a small town, much noted for gardens and garlick; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 174 computed, and 211 measured miles.

STROUD (S.) in Gloucestershire, a small town, situate upon a hill, at the foot whereof runs the river of the same name, but commonly called *Stroud-Water*, whose water is exceeding clear, and of so kind a nature, that it is particularly famous for dying scarlet broad-cloth here, and all other grain colours in the best manner; there are also many fulling-mills erected upon it, and a considerable trade in the woollen manufactory is carried on here; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 78 computed, and 94 measured miles.

STURBRIDGE or STOWERBRIDGE (S.) in Worcestershire, situate upon the river *Stour*, over which it has a very good bridge; it is of late years vastly increased, both in houses and inhabitants, by the great demand for all sorts of iron work, that is made here; it has a large market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 90 computed, and 118 measured miles.

STURMINSTER (S.) in Dorsetshire, a mean town, that has a small market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 94 computed, and 123 measured miles.

SUDBURY (S.) in Suffolk, situate upon the *Stour*, which almost surrounds it, over which is a fine bridge, in the road to *Effex*; this river, of late years, has been made navigable for barges and small craft, as far as *Maningtree* in *Effex*, which is a great addition to the convenience of trade and riches of this place; it has been a very ancient town, and at this time consists of several streets, in which are three parishes-churches; the buildings are pretty good, but the streets being unpav'd, makes them dirty in the winter season; kind *Edward III.* chose this for one of the first towns to settle the *Flemings* in,

who introduced the manufacture of woollen cloth into *England*, and those traders that are conversant in such like employs still flourish in it, though the chief works that are now made here are *seys*, *perpetuanas*, &c. it is a corporation governed by a mayor, 6 aldermen, 24 capital burgessees, &c. sends two members to parliament, and has a very good market weekly on Monday; distant from London 46 computed, and 54 measured miles.

SUFFOLK (S.) is parted from *Norfolk* by the *Ouse* and the *Waverney*, which run on the northern parts; the south side is parted from *Effex* by the *Stour*, and the *German* ocean washes the eastern parts; the air is sweet and pleasant, and by the physicians deemed as good, if not better, than any other part of the kingdom; the soil is rich and fruitful; it is in form, somewhat like a crescent or half moon, and from the eastern point unto great *Ouse* river in the west, is 45 miles long, but the breadth is but about 20 miles, the whole circumference about 140 miles, and contains 22 hundreds, in which are 29 market-towns, 575 parishes, about 35,400 houses, and 206,000 inhabitants, and sends 16 members to parliament.

SUNDERLAND (S.) in *Durham*, a sea-port, borough and market-town, populous and well built, and though the river is but small, yet it carries on a great trade in coals, at high water; it is a peninsula almost surrounded by the sea; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 200 computed, and 264 measured miles.

SURREY (S.) is parted from *Buckinghamshire* and *Middlesex* on the north by the *Thames*, the east side is bounded by *Kent*, and the south by *Suffex* and *Hampshire*, and the west by *Hampshire* and *Berkshire*; it is squarish in its form, and from *Redriff* or *Rotherbitb*, in the east, to *Trentham* in the west, is 34 miles, and from *Ausfold* southward, to the *Thames* northward, about 22 miles; in circumference 112 miles; the wholesomeness and pleasantness of the air caused many former kings to erect palaces in it, and yet at and about *Bagshot-Heath* and *Windsor-Forest* is a vast tract of ground extremely barren of all the necessaries of life, except game, tho' other parts of the county, especially *Homesdale*, is very fruitful; it is divided into 14 hundreds, in which are 9 market-towns, 140 parishes, and about 34,300 houses; it returns 14 members to parliament.

SUSSEX (S) is a maritime county, that has the *British* sea on the south, *Surrey* and *Kent* on the north, and *Hampshire* on the west; its form is long and narrow, and is from *Westbating* in the west, to *Kent-Ditch*, that parts it from *Kent* in the east, 64 miles, and but about 20 miles over in the broadest part; the circumference is about 160 miles; it is divided into six rapes, and these into 65 hundreds.

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London 136 computed, and 165 measured miles. This town is remarkable for having been three times almost destroyed by fire, viz. in 1398, 1612, and 1731; in this last fire the loss was computed at 1,500,000*l.* very little of the manufactures being saved, but what happened to be thrown into the churches and meeting-houses, and carried into the fields by the frightened inhabitants.

TO'PSHAM (S.) in *Devonshire*, a small town, that has a market weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 139 computed, and 175 measured miles.

TO'RRINGTON or TOW'RIDGE-TOWN (S.) in *Devonshire*, seated on the side of an hill, along the river *Mersy*; formerly it sent members to parliament, but does not now, although it is a very rich and populous place, being full of merchants, who drive a large trade to *Ireland*, &c. It is a large town, and has a very great market weekly on Saturday; it has two churches, the old one very large, in which is kept a good library: It was incorporated by queen *Mary I.* by the name of the mayor, aldermen, and burgesses of *Great Torrington*, under whose government the town now remains, keeping sessions within themselves, &c. distant from *London* 158 computed, and 192 measured miles.

TO'TNESS (S.) in *Devonshire*, is an ancient borough-town, consisting chiefly of one long street; formerly it was of much more note than it is at present, having now more private than tradesmen's houses; it stands on the decline of a rocky hill, and was heretofore surrounded with strong walls, which are now gone to ruin; it enjoys several privileges, as of being governed by a mayor and his brethren, and of sending two members to parliament, &c. its market is, weekly, well supplied with provisions, on Saturday; distant from *London* 160 computed, and 196 measured miles.

TOW'CESTER or TO'CETTER (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, is a very ancient town, on the great road to *Chester*; at present it is a handsome town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday: It consists of one long street, which is very large, and almost entirely encompassed with water; distant from *London* 50 computed, and 61 measured miles.

TRE'GANON (S.) in *Cardiganshire, South-Wales*, a mean corporate-town, governed by a mayor, &c. has a very beautiful church, and a market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 140 computed, and 171 measured miles.

TRE'GONY (S.) in *Cornwall*, consists of one long street, that formerly had a castle for its defence, but now gone to decay; it formerly had a good market, but that is now much decay'd: *K. James I.* in 1620, incorporated this town, by the title of a mayor and eight capital burgesses, granting them to be a free borough, that they should have a recorder, and keep a court of record the first Monday of every month, &c. they return two mem-

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bers to parliament, and have a weekly market on Saturday; distant from *London* 215 computed, and 256 measured miles.

TRING (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, a small town, that has a market weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 28 computed, and 33 measured miles.

TRO'BRIDGE or TROW'BRIDGE (S.) in *Wiltshire*, an ancient town, that formerly was defended by a strong castle, which is now demolished; the court of the dutchy of *Lancaster* for this county is annually kept here, about *Michaelmas*; the clothing-trade flourishes in and about this town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; distant from *London* 80 computed, and 99 measured miles.

TRU'RO (S.) in *Cornwall*, situate on the west side of the *Fale*, consists of three streets very well stocked with houses and inhabitants, is almost encompassed with two little rivulets; here the tin raised in and near this place is stamped; it has two markets weekly, viz. on Wednesday and Saturday, and sends two members to parliament, is the chief town where the sessions are kept: It is an ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, who is also mayor of *Falmouth*, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses, out of whom are chosen 4 aldermen, and from these the mayor: It is a town of good trade, where vessels of large burden come to load and unload; distant from *London* 212 computed, and 274 measured miles.

TU'DDINGTON (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, a small town, that has a market weekly on Thursday.

TU'NBRIDGE (S.) in *Kent*, or, *The Town of Bridges*, so called, because the river *Medway* here parts itself into 5 smaller streams, over which there are as many stone bridges; the town itself, which consists of streets ill paved, and ordinary houses, is built upon the little river *Tun*, which empties itself into the *Medway*; the market is weekly on Friday; what renders it famous, is the medicinal wells, about 5 miles from the town, called *Spellburst-Wells*, but commonly called *Tunbridge-Wells*, which annually bring down abundance of company, some for health, but more for pleasure; and here a great number of houses are built in a bottom between two hills, the one called *Mount Zion*, the other *Mount Ephraim*, also a handsome chapel of ease; the houses here are finely ornamented with good gardens; the waters work by perspiration and urine; here all manner of games and diversions are carried on, with all the politeness imaginable; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 30 measured miles.

TU'TBURY (S.) a borough with a castle belonging to it in *Staffordshire*; the town is but small, and has a weekly market on Tuesday; distant from *London* 100 computed, and 120 measured miles.

TU'XFORD (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, commonly called *Tuxford in the Clays*, from the miry, clayey ground in and about it; it is but

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a small, indifferent town, but has a market weekly on Monday; distant from London 105 computed, and 131 measured miles.

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ULVERTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, commonly called *Ouston*, is a pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 197 computed, and 240 measured miles.

UPPINGHAM (S.) in *Rutlandshire*, a pretty compact country-town, that has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 69 computed, and 90 measured miles.

UPTON (S.) in *Worcestershire*, is a very ancient place, and is now a noted town upon the *Severn*, over which it has a good bridge; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 83 computed, and 101 measured miles.

USK (S.) in *Monmouthshire*, situate on a river of the same name, a large, well-built town, of stone houses, that has two good markets weekly, viz. on Monday and Friday; distant from London 108 computed, and 130 measured miles.

UTTOXETER (S.) in *Staffordshire*, commonly called *Utcester*, situate upon a fine, fruitful, gently rising ground, at the bottom whereof are many fine, rich meadows, that feed abundance of cattle; and tho' the buildings of this town are but ordinary, yet the market-place is very neat and convenient, and the market, which is weekly on Wednesday, is the greatest in all these parts, for cattle, sheep, swine, butter, cheese, corn, and all sorts of provisions; distant from London 104 computed, and 126 measured miles.

UXBRIDGE (S.) in *Middlesex*, a large, pleasant market-town, on the great road to *Oxford*, well inhabited, and full of inns, and particularly famous for a great number of gentlemen, &c. houses, and fine seats, in and near it; the market is weekly well supplied on Thursday; it is governed by two bailiffs, two constables, and four tything-men, called headboroughs; distant from London 15 computed, and 18 measured miles.

W.

WAINFLEET (S.) in *Lincolnshire*, a well-compact town, in the fenny parts, near the sea, famous for its fine free-school; its market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 102 computed, and 124 measured miles.

WAKEFIELD (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a large, handsome, well-built, rich town, full of the clothing-trade and people; the river *Calder* runs through it, and by its being navigable occasions the trade to be a great deal more easily carried on than otherwise it could be; so it is commonly reported there are more people in this town than in *York* city; the church is exceeding beautiful,

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and has the highest spire of any church in these parts; it has also a magnificent bridge over the river, upon which is built a fine chapel by *Edward IV.* in memory of the fatal battle that was fought here, in which his father was slain upon the spot; there are two markets weekly, viz. on Thursday for all sorts of provisions, and Friday for woollen cloths, which are made in and near this town in great abundance; distant from London 133 computed, and 172 measured miles.

WALDEN (S.) in *Essex*, commonly called *Saffron-Walden*, from the great quantity of saffron that has grown there within the three last centuries, it not being known in *England* till *Edward III.*'s time, and now is said to exceed all that grows in any other part of the world; it was incorporated by king *Edward VI.* and is governed by a mayor and 24 aldermen, out of whom is yearly chosen a treasurer, who is the head officer for that year, and two chamberlains, for his assistants, &c. the market is weekly on Saturday, which is a very plentiful one; distant from London 35 computed, and 42 measured miles.

WALLINGFORD (S.) in *Berkshire*, a very ancient town, and formerly much noted; it was utterly destroyed by the *Danes* in 1006, but was soon after rebuilt, and was esteemed a borough in *Edward the Confessor*'s time, and by some called a city, containing 276 houses; it had a fine, strong castle, which is now utterly demolished, and though not so magnificent as formerly, yet it is at present a large, handsome town, that has in it two principal streets, in the chief of which is built a handsome town-hall, and a market-place, where the assizes are sometimes held, and the quarter-sessions for the borough, which is a distinct jurisdiction: It had four churches, two of which were entirely demolished in the grand rebellion, and a third much damaged, so that they use but one constantly; the rents and profits of the markets and fairs are said to be now vested in the corporation, which consists of a mayor, 6 aldermen, &c. the return for burgesses of this ancient borough, which sends two to parliament, is vested in the mayor, burgesses, and commonalty; there are weekly two considerable markets here, viz. on Tuesday and Friday; distant from London 38 computed, and 46 measured miles.

WALSALL or **WALSHALL** (S.) in *Staffordshire*, is a good and pleasant corporate-town, situate upon the top of an hill, governed by a mayor, &c. In and near this town are several iron-mines, which produce good iron, which in the town is wrought into spurs, bridle-bits, stirrups, buckles, &c. in which a considerable trade is carried on; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 92 computed, and 113 measured miles.

WALSHAM-NORTH or **SWALSHAM** (S.) in *Norfolk*, has a good market weekly

on Thursday; distant from London 100 computed, and 121 measured miles.

WALSINGHAM (S.) in *Norfolk*, a pretty good town, whose market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 92 computed, and 116 measured miles. The soil about this town is noted for its yielding good saffron.

WALTHAM (S.) in *Essex*, commonly called *Waltham-Abbey*, on the river *Ley*, has a small market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 12 computed, and 13 measured miles.

WALTHAM ON THE WOULD (S.) in *Leicestershire*, a mean town, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 76 computed, and 91 measured miles.

WANTAGE (S.) in *Berkshire*, an ancient and pretty neat country-town, noted for being the birth-place of the famous king *Alfred*, who several times defeated the *Danes*; the market is weekly on Saturday, and it has two fairs yearly, on July 7, and Oct. 6; distant from London 50 computed, and 59 measured miles.

WARE (S.) in *Hertfordshire*, at present is situated in a valley, on the east-side of the river *Ley* or *Lea*, and consists of one large street about a mile long, and several back streets or lanes which are also full of houses and famous for good inns, and particularly one that has a great bed 12 feet square; here is the river from whence the new-river company have brought their water, to serve the greatest part of the houses in and about London; here is a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 20 computed, and 21 measured miles.

WAREHAM (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is esteemed the ancientest borough, and was reckoned the largest town in the whole shire, having had 17 churches in it, though there are now but three, and they all supplied by one minister; it consists now only of two streets crossing one another, and they but meanly built, though anciently it had a wall and ditch, and a strong castle, but the wall and castle are now demolished; it was formerly a noted sea-port, which occasioned it to be well-peopled; but the river growing innavigable, by being choked up with sand, the trade decayed, and the town grew poor and thinly inhabited, though it is still governed by a mayor, six capital burgesses, 12 common-council-men, and their assistants; the mayor, recorder, and preceding mayor, are justices of the peace; they send two members to parliament, who are chose by all the inhabitants that pay scot and lot; distant from London 90 computed, and 106 measured miles.

WARMINSTER (S.) in *Wiltshire*, commonly called *Warminster*, is a very ancient town, that enjoyed great privileges; it is now noted for the vast quantities of corn that are weekly brought to its market on Saturday; distant from London 80 computed, and 100 measured miles.

WARRINGTON (S.) in *Lancashire*, on the river *Mersey*, over which is a fine stone-bridge, is an old, large, populous town, and full of good country tradesmen; the linen manufacture, called huck-a-back, is carried on here; it is also noted for excellent malt; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 136 computed, and 182 measured miles.

WARWICK (S.) in *Warwickshire*, is the county-town, and has been a very ancient corporation, that sends two burgesses to parliament; by the last charter granted them, they are called a bailiff and 12 principal burgesses, &c. though in common they are called the mayor, aldermen, &c. It is built on a steep rock, at the bottom whereof runs the *Avon*, over which is built a strong, handsome, stone-bridge; it is a pretty large town, consisting of several spacious streets, well built, and inhabited, has two fine parish-churches, a handsome free-school, and well-endowed hospital for decayed gentlemen; the market-house is a grand, stone building, supported by several pillars or columns, where the assizes and general sessions for the county are held; the market is very large, weekly, on Saturday; distant from London 67 computed, and 84 measured miles.

WARWICKSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bounded on the east by *Northamptonshire* and *Leicestershire*, on the south with *Oxfordshire* and *Gloucestershire*, on the west with *Worcestershire*, and on the north with *Staffordshire*; and is in the dioceses of *Worcester*, and *Litchfield* and *Coventry*, about 35 miles from north to south, 26 from east to west, and 125 in circumference; it is divided into two parts by the river *Avon*, which runs through it, called *Feldon* and *Woodland*; it contains five hundreds, in which are 17 market-towns, 158 parishes, 22,000 houses, and about 155,000 inhabitants; it sends eight members to parliament; the air is pure, and the soil rich, yielding all things necessary to supply the wants of nature, as well in clothing as in food.

WATCHET (S.) in *Somersetshire*, is an ancient sea-port town, whose harbour is pretty good, and used by colliers; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 126 computed, and 153 measured miles.

WATFORD (S.) a small town in *Hertfordshire*, that has a good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 15 computed, and 17 measured miles.

WATLINGTON (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, a small town, that has a mean market weekly on Saturday; distant from London 37 computed, and 43 measured miles.

WATTON (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a long town, with several good inns, situate on a good road, being a great thorough-fare from *Lynn*, *Drumham*, &c. in the wood-lands; the market was formerly on Friday, but at present is weekly

weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 74 computed, and 90 measured miles.

WE'BLEY or **WEO'BLEY** (S.) in *Herefordshire*, a very ancient borough and corporate town, that sends two members to parliament, yet for want of trade, and a great fire that happen'd a few years ago, it is now but of little note; its market (which is very mean) is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 108 computed, and 130 measured miles.

WELLINGBOROUGH (S.) in *Northamptonshire*, a large, well built and inhabited town, beautified with a fine church and free-school, and has a good market weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 52 computed, and 65 measured miles.

WELLINGTON (S.) in *Shropshire*, has weekly a large market on Thursday; distant from London 111 computed, and 135 measured miles.

WELLINGTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, has weekly a market on Thursday; distant from London 124 computed, and 151 measured miles.

WELLS (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a small, but sweet city, dignified with an episcopal see, very populous, and full of state'y buildings, much noted for the medicinal springs that rise in and around it; it is finely contrived, and built of stone, sends two members to parliament, is governed by a mayor, recorder, 7 aldermen, and 16 gowms-men, and has two large markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; it is surrounded by the *Mendip-Hills* on the east and north sides, in which are abundance of lead-mines, and from whence great quantities of lead are gotten; distant from London 96 computed, and 120 measured miles.

WELSHPOOLE (S.) in *Montgomeryshire*, *North-Wales*, is a large, well-built, corporate town, situate in a fruitful vale, where the manufacture of flannel is vigorously carried on, governed by bailiffs, &c. has a good market weekly on Monday; distant from London 125 computed, and 153 measured miles.

WEM (S.) in *Shropshire*, a small town, that has a great market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 121 computed, and 148 measured miles.

WENDOVER (S.) in *Buckinghamshire*, commonly called *Wender*, an old corporate town, whose market is weekly on Thursday, and though but a very poor place, in a dirty situation, yet it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 30 computed, and 39 measured miles.

WENLOCK (S.) in *Shropshire*, commonly called *Great Wenlock*, has a market weekly on Monday; distant from London 130 computed, and 166 measured miles. It is an ancient borough and incorporated town, that sends two members to parliament, and is governed by a bailiff and burgesses.

WESTBURY (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a small borough-town, that sends two members to par-

liament; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from London 80 computed, and 95 measured miles.

WESTMINSTER (S.) in *Middlesex*, is commonly reckoned a part of London, upon account of its joining to it, although it is a city of distinct government and privileges by itself; it is so called upon account of the western situation of it, in respect to *St. Paul's* cathedral in particular, or of London in general, there being, in former days, a monastery on that now called *Great Tower-Hill*, named *East-Minster*. Where the bounds of this city eastward ends, that of London begins, viz. at *Temple-Bar*; it is of a large extent, and consists of a great number of the most magnificent streets, courts, palaces, and squares, having in it the residence of the king, prince, foreign ambassadors, and most of the nobility, gentry, &c. it sends two members to parliament, and has many markets, that are daily supplied with great plenty of all manner of provisions.

WESTMORLAND (S.) is an inland county, no where touching on the sea, bordering on the east on part of *Yorkshire* and *Durham*, on the south on *Lancashire*, on the west and north on *Cumberland*; is 30 miles in length, and about 24 in breadth, and 120 in compass, in general a moorish, barren county, though some parts of it have fruitful valleys; the air is sharp, and the country very mountainous; it is divided into *Kendal* barony, and *Westmorland* barony, which are again subdivided into constablewicks and wards, in which are 8 market-towns, and 26 parishes; it sends but 4 members to parliament.

WESTRAM (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, that has a considerable market weekly on Wednesday; distant from London 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

WETHERBY (S.) in the *West-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a small, but good trading-town, situate on the river *Wharfe*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 145 computed, and 178 measured miles.

WEY'MOUTH (S.) upon the little river *Wey*, on the one side of the haven, and *Melcomb-Regis*, or *King's-Melcomb*, on the other side, are two boroughs in *Dorsetshire* that are joined together by a wooden bridge over the *Wey*; they each send still two members to parliament, though they are united into one corporation, and are governed by a mayor, &c. *Melcomb* is the biggest town, consisting of several streets full of good houses, a good market-place, in which are weekly two good markets on Tuesday and Friday, yards of wares and commodities, &c. Though *Weymouth* is also a very populous, clean, well-built town, having many substantial inhabitants, and together they grow rich, by a great sea-trade that is continually carried on here; distant from London 104 computed, and 132 measured miles.

WHITBY (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a well built, sea-port town, upon the river *Eske*, just at its influx into the sea; it hath a commodious harbour, and is much frequented by the colliers, for whose trade there are abundance of ships built here; the pier was repaired in the reign of queen *Anne*; the market is weekly on Saturday, and well stored with fish, flesh, fowls, and all sorts of provisions; distant from *London* 185 computed, and 227 measured miles.

WHIT-CHURCH (S.) in *Hampshire*, a small, mean, borough and corporate-town, that sends two members to parliament, and has a market weekly; distant from *London* 49 computed, and 58 measured miles.

WHIT-CHURCH (S.) in *Shropshire*, a large town, but of small trade; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 126 computed, and 152 measured miles.

WHITE-HAVEN (S.) in *Cumberland*, a sea-port town, that of late years is vastly increased in the salt and coal-trade, from whence *Ireland* is in a great measure supplied with that commodity; the haven and town have been very much beautified and improved by the extraordinary care and charge of Sir *John Lowther*; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 227 computed, and 290 measured miles.

WICKAM (S.) commonly called *High Wycomb*, or *Chipping-Wycomb*, in *Buckinghamshire*, is a large, beautiful town, consisting of one great principal street, which branches out into many small ones, full of good houses and inns; it has a good market weekly on Friday; it is an incorporated borough, governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, &c. distant from *London* 27 computed, and 32 measured miles.

WICKWARE (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a small town, but a very ancient corporation, governed by a mayor, who is ever after an alderman; the market is weekly on Monday; distant from *London* 85 computed, and 101 measured miles.

WIGAN (S.) in *Lancashire*, a good town of well-built houses, fully inhabited, and is particularly famous for its manufactures of coverlids, rugs, blankets, and other sorts of bedding, with which, and provisions, there are two markets weekly on Monday and Friday; it is also noted for its pit-coal, iron-works, and other manufactures; it is a corporation, governed by a mayor, recorder, and 12 aldermen, and sends two burgesses to parliament; distant from *London* 148 computed, and 195 measured miles.

WIGHT-ISLE (S.) in *Hampshire*, is separated from the continent but by a very small and rapid channel; this island has several times suffered by the invasions of the *French*; it continued long in the crown, but in the year 1442 *Henry VI.* alienated it to *Henry de Beauchamp*, first premier earl of *England*, and

then duke of *Warwick*, with a precedency of all other dukes but *Norfolk*, and lastly crowned him king of the *Isle of Wight*, with his own hands; but this earl dying without heirs male, his regal title died with him, and the lordship of the isle returned to the crown; and as to its government, it is now subject to the jurisdiction of the bishop of *Winchester* in ecclesiastical matters, and under the county of *Southampton* in civil affairs; but having castles and garisons to defend it, the crown always appoints a governor peculiar to it, as a post of great honour, under whom are all the governors of the castles and garisons in the island, which is a sort of elliptical figure, being from east to west about 20 miles long, and about 12 miles over, in the middle; it contains four market-towns, three of which send members to parliament; it has also four castles, and 52 parishes, which are so well peopled, that they can raise 4000 fighting-men; the island in general is well-disciplin'd, and divided into 11 bands, over each of which is a captain, called also a centurion, and under him inferior officers, called vintons; there are several beacons in the isle, where watch is continually kept to give notice of the approach of an enemy; it is encompassed round with rocks, especially towards *France*, of which the most noted are the *Shingles* and the *Needles* in the west, the *Brambles* on the north, and the *Mixton* on the east; these rocks render it almost inaccessible, and where it is approachable on the south-east, it is fortified by art, by having stakes drove into the ground, and castles on the shore; the air is very healthful, and they have plenty of hares, partridges, pheasants, and sea-fowls, and other game, so that nothing but wood seems to be wanting, which is very scarce.

WIGHTON (S.) a small town in the *East-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, whose market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 147 computed, and 181 measured miles.

WIGTON (S.) in *Cumberland*, a small town, that has a mean market weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 229 computed, and 289 measured miles.

WILTTON (S.) in *Wiltshire*, was formerly the shire-town, but now a place of little note; the market is weekly on Wednesday; it is a borough that sends two members to parliament; the fine seat of the earl of *Pembroke* is here; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

WILTSHIRE (S.) is an inland county, bordering upon *Berkshire* and *Hampshire* on the east, *Dorsetshire* on the south, *Somersetshire* and *Gloucestershire* on the west and north; it is wholly in the diocese of *Salisbury*; from north to south is 39 miles long, about 30 broad, and 140 in circumference; it is divided into 29 hundreds, containing 23 market-towns, 304 parishes, and 27,100 houses; it enjoys a sweet air, and is both fertile and health-

healthful; the north part has hills and woods, the south is more level for corn and grafs, and the middle contains the famous plain, called *Salisbury-Plain*; it fends 34 members to parliament.

WIMONDHAM or **WINDHAM** (S.) a small, mean town in *Norfolk*, whose inhabitants, old and young, are generally employed in making wooden taps, spindles, spoons, and such like mean wooden wares; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 85 computed, and 100 measured miles.

WINBURN (S.) in *Dorsetshire*, is a large, populous town, seated at the foot of an hill, but meanly built; the market is weekly on Friday, which is well frequented; distant from *London* 82 computed, and 98 measured miles.

WINCHCOMB (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, situate in a deep bottom, a small town, whose market is weekly on Saturday; some plantations of tobacco were made here, but are now left off; distant from *London* 72 computed, and 87 measured miles.

WINCHELSEA (S.) in *Suffex*, built at the corner of *Kent* and *Suffex* by king *Edward I.* after a town of the same name, and of much older date, that had 16 churches in it, was swallowed up by the sea; it was encompassed by a strong wall, but lying too open, it was sacked by the *French* and *Spaniards*, which, with the retiring of the sea, and the loss of their trade, discouraged the inhabitants so much, that there are very few left in it, and though it be a borough endowed with many privileges, and still fends two members to parliament, the inhabitants are so few, that the market has been long discontinued, and the grafs grows so high in the streets as to be let in some years for 4*l.* it had three churches, but there is but one used now; distant from *London* 60 computed, and 71 measured miles.

WINCHESTER (S.) in *Hampshire*, is a very ancient city, having been built, as some say, 900 years before the birth of *Christ*; it was much noted in the times of the *Romans*, and has been so ever since; at present it is the see of one of the richest bishopricks in *England*; it stands in a vale on the bank, and at the conjunction of two small rivers; at a small distance from the town king *Charles II.* intended to build a palace sufficient to entertain the whole court in the summer-time, and inclose a large park 10 miles in circumference, where they might divert themselves with hunting; the house was begun, but never ended, and so remains unfinished to this day; this being an inland town, neither manufactures nor foreign trade are here carried on, though the river was once made navigable to *Southampton*, but not answering the expence, it is now grown bad again; but this is somewhat rewarded by the habitations of abundance of gentry, who live in and near this

place; and though the buildings of the town are not magnificent, yet are they very ancient; the streets are broad and clean, the city is walled round, and contains about a mile and half in compass, in which are six gates; out of 32 parish churches which were in it, there are now left but six; it is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgesses, recorder, and common-council; here are two plentiful markets weekly on Wednesday and Saturday; it fends two members to parliament; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 67 measured miles.

WINDSOR (S.) in *Berkshire*, a town formerly much noted, especially for the palace and castle still remaining, though not so much frequented by the royal family as heretofore; the town is a borough, pleasantly situated on a rising ground on the south-side of the *Thames*; it is a corporation, consisting of a mayor, two bailiffs, and 28 other persons, chosen out of the best inhabitants, 13 of which are called fellows, or benchers of the *Guild-Hall*, 10 of which are called aldermen, or chief benchers, out of whom the mayor and bailiffs are chosen; the market is weekly on Wednesday; the town belongs to the crown, and consists of several streets, in the principal of which are many good houses, and a handsome town-hall; the election of members for parliament was vested in the corporation, which fends two; but now the choice is in the inhabitants at large, and the indenture is executed by the sheriff on the one part, and the mayor and inhabitants on the other; distant from *London* 20 computed, and 24 measured miles.

WINSLOW (S.) a small town in *Buckinghamshire*, whose market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 38 computed, and 44 measured miles.

WIRKSWORTH or **WORKSWORTH** (S.) in *Derbyshire*, is a large, well-frequented town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday, chiefly for lead, which is brought hither in great quantities; here is held the bar-moot court, in which are decided all disputes relating to miles, &c. distant from *London* 107 computed, and 118 measured miles.

WISBICH (S.) in *Cambridgeshire*, situate in the utmost northern border of the *Isle of Ely*, and is the best trading-town in the whole isle, having the conveniency of water-carriage to *London*, whither it fends 52,500 quarters of oats, 1000 tons of oil, and about 8000 firkins of butter annually; in the 13th century this town, and the castle, &c. were destroyed by a violent inundation of the sea; the present town is well-built, and has a good publick hall; it has a plentiful market weekly on Saturday: From hence the whole island, and the greatest part of the whole county, is supplied with all sorts of commodities; distant from *London* 75 computed, and 88 measured miles.

WISTON

WISTON (S.) a small corporate-town in *Pembrokeshire, South-Wales*, governed by a mayor and bailiffs, and strengthened with a castle, now the habitation of a private gentleman; the market is weekly on Wednesday; distant from *London* 173 computed, and 191 measured miles.

WITHAM (S.) in *Essex*, is a neat, pleasant, and well-situated country-town, having in and near it abundance of fine seats; it is a great thorough-fare to *Holland*, and the further parts of *Essex* and *Suffolk*; its market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 23 computed, and 37 measured miles.

WITNEY (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, a long, scraggling town, inhabited by abundance of poor wool-spinners, who work for the clothiers in and near this place; here is a large manufactory of blankets, rugs, &c. the market is weekly on Thursday; here is a good free-school, and fine library; distant from *London* 54 computed, and 64 measured miles.

WIVELSCOMB (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a mean, though ancient town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 128 computed, and 154 measured miles.

WOLVERHAMPTON (S.) in *Staffordshire*, a very ancient town, and at present is situate upon a high ground, or hill, consisting of several streets well paved, built, and inhabited, where arise four weak springs of different qualities, which is the only water they have to supply the whole town, which is very large and populous; these wells go by the names of *Pudding-Well*, *Horfe-Well*, *Washing-Well*, and *Meat-Well*; the trade of lock-making is carried on here to a very great perfection; the market is weekly very large on Wednesday; distant from *London* 98 computed, and 117 measured miles.

WOO'BURN or **WO'BURN** (S.) in *Bedfordshire*, was a few years ago almost demolished by fire, but as it is most of it a part of the duke of *Bedford's* estate, it has been handsomely rebuilt, and a fine commodious market-place erected entirely at the duke's expence; here is also a large, noble seat of that family, called *Woburn-Abby*, before which is so large a canal, as to admit a fine yacht of between 30 and 40 tons burden, and several smaller pleasure-boats; the market is weekly on Friday, especially for butter and cheese; distant from *London* 37 computed, and 44 measured miles.

WOO'DBRIDGE (S.) in *Suffolk*, a large town, whose market is weekly, very large, on Wednesday, situate on the river *Deben*, about six miles distant from the sea, which being navigable quite up to the town, enables the inhabitants to carry on a large trade by sea to *Holland*, *London*, &c. Sack-cloth, refining salt, and other manufacturies are carried on here with vigour; the old houses are low, but the new ones handsomely built in the modern manner; the chief streets are well

paved; it hath four or five docks for building ships; the quarter-sessions are usually held here in a handsome apartment built for that purpose in the middle of the market-place, the keys and ware-houses for all sorts of merchandize are very commodious; distant from *London* 62 computed, and 75 measured miles.

WOO'DSTOCK (S.) in *Oxfordshire*, was formerly very famous for its fine palace and park, that many of the kings of *England*, both before and after the conquest, used to make it their summer residence; *Henry I.* not only beautified and increased the buildings of the palace, but also built a stone wall about the park, which was not furnished with deer, but lions, tygers, panthers, &c. it is now alienated from the crown, and conferred upon the family of the *Churchills*, as a reward for the extraordinary services of that successful general *John* late duke of *Marlborough*, for whom is built a most magnificent palace, near which is a bridge or rialto of one arch, of a prodigious diameter, and cost 20,000*l.* gardens that occupy 100 acres of ground, offices sufficient for a family of 300 persons, out-houses fit for the lodgings of a regiment of guards, a fine chapel, the avenues, salons, galleries and apartments extravagantly magnificent; the stair-case, statues, paintings and furniture, and particularly the hangings of tapestry work, surprize every one that sees them, in which are wove the principal battles of the duke. The town is a small, neat corporation, governed by a mayor, four aldermen, and sends two members to parliament; the streets are well paved; it was made a staple for wool by queen *Elizabeth*; the market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from *London* 51 computed, and 60 measured miles.

WOO'LWICH (S.) in *Kent*, of late years is much increased, by reason of the docks and yards belonging to the crown, where are built and repaired many noble ships of war; the mortars and great guns are cast here, and large quantities of cordage are made, &c. the river *Thames* being very deep and wide here, renders it a very proper place for these purposes; the market is weekly on Friday; distant from *London* 7 computed, and 9 measured miles.

WOO'TON-BASSET (S.) in *Wiltshire*, a mayor and borough-town, that sends two burgesses to parliament; the market is weekly on Thursday; distant from *London* 66 computed, and 78 measured miles.

WORCESTER (S.) a city in *Worcestershire*, a bishop's see, delightfully seated on the eastern banks of the *Severn*, over which it has a fine stone bridge; it is a very ancient and fine city, though it has been more than once burnt down; the castle is now demolished; it is at present governed by a mayor, six aldermen, a sheriff, 48 common-council-men, a recorder, &c. it sends two members to parliament; it is a county of itself, divided into seven

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seven wards, in which are 12 parish-churches, besides the cathedral; here the woollen manufacture is carried on to the greatest perfection; it has weekly three markets, *viz.* on Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday; distant from London 86 computed, and 112 measured miles.

WORCESTERSHIRE (S.) is bounded on the east by *Warwickshire*, on the south by *Gloucestershire*, on the west by *Herefordshire* and *Shropshire*, and on the north by *Staffordshire*; it contains five hundreds, in which are one city, and 10 other market-towns, 152 parishes, and 20,650 houses; it is 130 miles in circumference, and is of a triangular form; it has a sweet and temperate air, and fertile soil, interlaced with hills, and well clothed with woods; it sends nine members to parliament.

WORKSOP (S.) in *Nottinghamshire*, is a very ancient town, though at present but small, yet its market is weekly, pretty good, on Wednesday, principally noted for its large quantity of malt and liquorice; distant from London 110 computed, and 133 measured miles.

WORSTED (S.) a small town in *Norfolk*, where that woollen manufacture called *worsted*, used to knit and weave stockings, and many sorts of light stuffs were originally made and brought to perfection; the market is weekly on Saturday; distant from London 98 computed, and 118 measured miles.

WOTTON-UNDER-EDGE (S.) in *Gloucestershire*, a pretty town, whose market is weekly on Friday; the chief magistrate is called a mayor, who is annually chosen at the court-leet of the earl of *Berkley*, and every person so chosen is esteemed an alderman ever after: It is seated on a pleasant and fruitful rising ground, and the parish is 12 miles in circumference, filled with the manufacturers of the woollen goods, especially of the clothing-trade; distant from London 83 computed, and 99 measured miles.

WREXHAM (S.) in *Denbighshire*, *North-Wales*, is a large, well-built, populous town, that besides the great church has two large meeting-houses; it has weekly two markets, *viz.* Monday and Thursday, at which great quantities of flannels, which is the manufacture of this and the adjacent parts, are bought up by the factors for London; distant from London 138 computed, and 167 measured miles.

WRINTON (S.) in *Somersetshire*, a pretty good town among the *Mendip-Hills*, that has a very good market weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 103 computed, and 125 measured miles.

WROTHAM or **WORTHAM** (S.) in *Kent*, a small town, whose market is weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 19 computed, and 25 measured miles.

WYE (S.) in *Kent*, situate on the river *Stoover*,

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over which is a bridge, has for a long time been a place of good account; its market is weekly on Thursday; distant from London 49 computed, and 57 measured miles.

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YARMOUTH (S.) in *Norfolk*, is a sea-port and borough-town, and an ancient member of the *Cinque ports*; it is situate on a peninsula, having the *Yare* on the west, over which is a draw-bridge, and the sea on the south and east, and the continent on the north; it is also defended with very strong and stately walls, which with the river, compose an oblong figure; the river receiving many smaller rivers, forms a fine haven, both large, deep, and safe, for ships of any burden; the ships ride here so close together, that their heads being fastened to the shore, they go cross the stream with their bolt-sprits, that for half a mile together you may walk from ship to ship all along the side of the wharf, where is built the custom-house and town-house, which are fine piles of buildings, and also many magnificent houses of private merchants: It is here in the herring-season that incredible quantities of that fish are caught and exported, which with the colliers, and other merchandize, renders this a place of extraordinary sea-trade, and the inhabitants rich; here is one of the finest market places in *England*, plentifully served with all manner of provisions weekly on Saturday; the extent of the town being but small, the streets are exactly straight from north to south, with lanes called rows crossing them from east to west, which renders it the most regular-built town in *England*; they have particular and very extensive privileges, by which they can try, condemn, and execute in particular cases, without waiting for a warrant from above; it is so well governed, that the sabbath is observed here with more exactness than any where in *England* besides, so that plays, assemblies of gaiety, and gaming, meet but with little encouragement: There are now in it two churches; the old one has so high a steeple, that it serves the sailors for a land-mark; the other has been but lately built, and is very neat: It is governed by two bailiffs and a recorder, who are justices of the peace, aldermen, and common-council, &c. it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 92 computed, and 123 measured miles.

YARMOUTH (S.) in *Hampshire*, in the *Isle of Wight*, stands upon a creek, the entrance into which is about a mile below it: It is a mayor, market, and borough town, and has a castle to defend it; the houses are handsome, and generally built of free-stone; the old market is now disused; the town is governed by a mayor, recorder, aldermen, bailiffs,

iffs, and common-council, and sends two members to parliament; distant from London 75 computed, and 92 measured miles.

YA'RUM (S.) in the *North-Riding* of *Yorkshire*, is a small town, that has a fine stone-bridge over the *Tees*, and a good market weekly on Thursday; distant from London 176 computed, and 212 measured miles.

YAXLEY (S.) in the fens in *Huntingdonshire*, is but an indifferent town, and its market (if any) now but small weekly on Tuesday; distant from London 59 computed, and 72 measured miles.

YEO'VIL (S.) in *Somersetshire*, commonly called *Evil*, is a good town on the river *Evil*, whose market is very large weekly on Friday, for corn, cheese, hemp, and all sorts of provisions; where something of the clothing-manufacture is carried on, but the glovers business much more; distant from London 104 computed, and 124 measured miles.

YORK (S.) a city, and an arch-bishop's see, the principal place in *Yorkshire*, has been famous for some thousand years past; in the time of the *Romans* it was not only a *Roman* colony, but also the seat of some of the *Roman* emperors; *Severus*, and *Constantius Chlorus*, father to *Constantine the Great*, both kept their courts, and died here; it is generally esteemed the next city to London, or the second in *England*, and its present state is as follows: It is situate in a large valley, in the midst of the shire, in a fertile soil, and healthful air, built generally with wood, and has several fine structures, both publick and private, and fortified with a castle and strong wall; it extends south-west and north-west a great way, and as much transversely; it is divided into four wards, in which are 28 parishes; it is governed (like London) by a lord-mayor, 12 aldermen, who are justices of the peace, two sheriffs, 24 prime common-council-men, eight chamberlains, 72 common-council-men, a recorder, town-clerk, sword-bearer, common-serjeant, &c. It enjoys large privileges, confirmed to it by a long succession of kings; it is a county incorporate of itself, including 30 villages and hamlets within its jurisdiction; the river *Ouse* divides it into two parts, over which is a strong stone bridge of five arches, the middle one being 70 foot wide; by the river *Foss*'s emptying itself into the *Ouse*, even in the city, it renders it navigable for ships of 70 tons burden quite to the sea, which is 60 miles distant from *York*; it is several miles in circumference, and has four large gates handsomely built, and five posterns to enter into the city; and though there are several halls for, and companies of tradesmen, yet the trade being very much reduced, the houses let at very low rents; the chief present support of this city is owing to the residence of many coun-

try gentlemen, and their families, who reside here, upon account of the cheapness and plenty of rents and provisions; and these also encourage the polite arts, and the diversions of assemblies, concerts of musick, plays, &c. There have been lately erected two very fine publick edifices, viz. one a mansion-house for the lord-mayor for the time being, and in the middle of a beautiful square in a place called the Thursday market, is a most magnificent market-house, where the chief market is now kept on Saturday; the cathedral for its age, beauty, and largeness, is very justly reckoned one of the finest in *England*; and yet there are many merchants residing in it who have also a fine hall; the town-hall is both the most magnificent and convenient, built upon the bridge, and the *Guild-Hall*, in which are kept the courts of justice, is very large and fine; and beneath these is the prison for felons, called *Kid-Cotes*, and opposite to it the prison for debtors; there are four market-days weekly, viz. Tuesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, which are plentifully supplied with flesh, fish, fowl, and corn of all sorts; the market-house in the street called the *Pavement*, is esteemed a fine piece of architecture, being supported by 12 pillars of the *Tuscan* order; it sends two members to parliament; distant from London 150 computed, and 192 measured miles.

YORKSHIRE (S.) is by much the largest county in *England*, being 360 miles in circumference, divided into three principal parts, called ridings, viz. the west, east, and north ridings, in which are computed 106,200 houses, one city, called *York*, besides which there are 49 market-towns, and 563 parishes, most of which being very large, have also their chapels of ease; it is bounded on the east by the *German* ocean, on the south with *Derbyshire*, *Nottinghamshire*, and *Lincolnshire*, on the west with *Lancashire* and a small part of *Cheshire*, and on the north with the bishoprick of *Durham* and county of *Cumberland*; of a square form, whose side is 90 miles long; it is universally blessed with a wholesome and temperate air, and tolerably fertile; this county is particularly noted for breeding the best horses, for all sorts of useful services, and particularly hunting and race-horses; and although there are also abundance of coal and lead-mines, and quarries of free and lime-stone, and all the necessaries of life, yet the divers sorts of woollen manufactures, that are very vigorously carried on in divers parts of it, employ the greatest number of hands; this county of late years is become particularly famous for making and curing legs of pork into what are commonly called hams, and this art is now also practised with very good success in all the northern counties; it sends 30 members to parliament.

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